WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 187 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
8th October	MOREA	10,890
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	CHINA	7,952
29th "	MALWA*	10,941
5th November	DELTA	8,097
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th "	DEVANHA	8,092
26th "	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,346

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA } * Through steamers from Australia.

P AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
16th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
28th "	NEVASA	9,071
11th Dec.	NEURALIA	9,082
25th "	MERKARA	8,235

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
21st October	MANTUA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November.	NALDERA	
30th December.	MALWA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks.
7th Oct.	LHASA	Karachi direct
8th "	DILWARA	East & S. Africa
10th "	LINGA	Karachi ports.
10th "	VARELA	Bushire & Busreh
13th "	VARSOVA	Karachi & Busreh

SAILINGS TO COASTPORTS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date.	Steamers	Romarks
October	SANGOLA	Calicut Cochin, Alleppay and Rangoon.

Only limited saloon accommodation is available.

Terms and Rates and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Fort Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND R. M. S. P. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX WITHOUT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	11th Octr.	21st Octr.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	13th Octr.	23rd Octr
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th "	23rd Nov
Malay Maru	Y Saito	18th Nov.	30th "

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departures.
Tamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5245	2nd Oct	16th Oct
*Yamagata Maru	Y Matsuda	3807	23rd Oct	25 "
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	6985	22nd "	4th Nov
Akita Maru	S Ochiai	3817	17 Nov	29th "

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPTAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	8,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Trivamlal N. Mody. No. 50-52 Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Paid-up	20,13,801	25 2
Reserve	Funds	15,80,851	25 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
Total 4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ... 9,71,31,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
No. 9, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Bezwada	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bimlipatam	Mandalay
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Palacole (sub out station to Cocanada)
Calicut	Vuetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

E. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department.
GEO. BROWN, General Manager.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 5 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1897.

Funds and Assets over—Rs 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.

Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents,	or The Secretary,
D. SEN & Co.,	309, Bow Bazar,
1, Chowringhee,	Street, Calcutta.
Calcutta.	

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I., 963 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

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J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS ... ... Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

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The Bank of England.
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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		Singapore

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J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: Government Securities a in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Incorporated in India 1907.

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
EHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
28, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER "Inkoline Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India,

Brightness **Permanency**

Non-corrosiveness

Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. '4.

Mr Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO—

The Bombay Commercial Museum

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING

Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seams; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc., are manufactured by Machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VAIBHOY
PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,160.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 36 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED CLERKS, thorough knowledge of Book-keeping essential. Apply Post Box No. 2061.
A R1575

WANTED—GENERAL CLERK, knowing Typewriting, salary Rs. 50 per month, according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1595

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Hindoo TRAVELLING SALESMEN to sell drugs and a well-known Ague Mixture. Apply Box No. 7292, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1582

WANTED—COMPOUNDERS—Senior and Junior. Apply personally to KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road.
A R1576

WANTED.—COMPOUNDERS and CLERKS. Apply to Dr. JETHALAL VANMALIDAS VORA, Barbhai Mola, Bombay 3.
A R1557

WANTED—EXPERT ENGRAVERS and DIE SINKERS. Apply to THE GENERAL MANAGER, The Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.
A C10961

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, well versed in Chemist and Druggist's line at BILIMORIA & CO., Chapsee Building, Princess Street.
A R1539

WANTED.—Influential and experienced CHIEF AGENTS for Baroda, Ahmedabad, Surat and Indore on most liberal terms. Security in all cases is essential. Apply to:—S. KABBOOR, B.A., F.C.I., Superintendent, (of Branches and Chief Agencies) 44, Linga Chetty Street, G. T. MADRAS.
A C1588

WANTED—Energetic and hardworking AGENTS for Bombay Presidency. Salary Rs. 75 per month, travelling allowance extra. None need apply who cannot before joining duty deposit Rs. 1,000 as a cash security. Apply to the SECRETARY, THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA DIRECTORY CO., LTD., 283, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R1543

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two experienced and energetic CLERKS. Knowledge of Accountancy and Typewriting essential. Candidates knowing several vernaculars preferred. Pay according qualifications. Only graduates or undergraduates need apply, with copies of testimonials, personally to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., LTD., Worli, Bombay. Personal applications received even on Sunday, the 9th instant.
A 11043

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER who has well experience of Gin and Press Factory erections and have passed the Second Class Engineering Examination. Preference will be given to those employee who are well experience. Applicants should apply to the undersigned before 15th October, 1921. There is no question of Native and European. Apply for the salary and conditions with certificate and testimonials: RAMGOPAL DAOODASS RATHI, Khamgaon, 3rd October, 1921.
A R1590

WANTED—(1) An ACCOUNTANT and CASHIER, who can furnish a security of Rs. 500 either in cash, or in Bank receipt. Pay Rs. 60—75 according to qualifications; (2) One OFFICE CLERK, well-up in English, and who knows typewriting, pay Rs. 50; (3) Three MUNSHIS and two OFFICEPEONS, who have previously worked with some contractor; Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to BISHAMBARNATH KAPOOR and Co., KALYAN.
A R1531

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—At Saukli Street Plot No. 24, New Building open air rooms with electric light and moderate rent. Apply there.
C R1510

TWO OFFICE ROOMS, Top Floor, with Lift, Apollo Street, Rs. 35 each. Apply DIGAN, 187, Hornby Road.
C R1594

TO LET for Vegetarian Hindoos, nice flats, also motor garages, opposite Gamdevi Temple. See the owner at premises between 4 to 6 p.m. or VALJEE'S SHAMJI SHOP, Mulji Jetha Market.
C R1568

TO BE LET or FOR SALE—A furnished BUNGALOW "KENNILWORTH" at Ootakamund, Snowdon Road, for the season or for the whole year. Apply Mrs. J. D. MUGASETH, No. 7-8, Club Road, Byculla.
C R1420

TO LET—Two-storied BUNGALOW near Dadar (G. I. P.) Railway station on Bombay Improvement Trust Plot No. 25. Inquire of the owner within or C-o Oomersey Raisey and Co. Bhat Bazar Bombay No. 3.
C R1563

MODERN FLATS of 4 bed rooms, a Drawing and Dining room, about to be ready at Warden Road with compound and Sea View. For rents, inspection and other particulars please apply to the BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street.
C C11052

FLATS and BUNGALOWS suitable for Indian Princes in different localities of Malabar Hill. Two very decent Bungalows fully furnished available for November only on Warden Road Sea Face. For rents and inspection please apply to The BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Tel. No. 156.
C C11053

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C. R1514

TO LET.—Six remaining FLATS in a New Building under construction at Colaba, fully open to the Harbour and consisting each of 3 bed rooms, a Drawing and a Dining room, Verandah, with modern Sanitation. Rents Rs. 800 upwards to Rs. 800. Date of completion on or about 1st January next. For inspection and other particulars please apply to The BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Tel. No. 156.
C C11/50

FLATS in a New Building nearing completion at Nepean Sea Road, near Patit Hall fully open to the Sea on the West. Accomodation four bed rooms, a Drawing and a Dining room other conveniences and modern fittings. Rents from Rs. 750 upwards to Rs. 1,000. For further particulars and inspection please apply to the BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. C11/51

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A Palatial BUNGALOW with uptodate arrangements in a decent locality, sea side preferred, for one month only. Apply sharp, SOLE AGENTS, ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, 19, Hummum Street, Fort, Telephone 3480.
D R1536

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—(1) 5 tons MOTOR TRUCK, John Thorney Croft Co.'s best English make, with Bosch Magneto and Ensign Carburetter. In perfect working order. (2) 4 tons MOTOR TRUCK, Garford Motor Truck Co.'s make, with Bosch Magneto and Zenith Carburettor. In perfect working order. Apply to THE VIRAMGAM ALFRED MILLS CO., LTD., VIRAMGAM.
JA C11026

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower Seeds, Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds, Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties, Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons, Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA AND SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—Complete NESBITH PRESS and 30 Gins of Platt Brothers. Apply Box 7285, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1548

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Pupils to be trained thoroughly in Motor mechanism and driving. Success guaranteed, shortest time. Fees moderate. Apply BOMBAY MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL, opposite Zanana Stores, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
M R1460

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SAPPHIRE and DIAMOND PLATINUM BAR BROACH on Gymkhana Maidan between Waudby Road and Marine Lines Camp, on 7th October. Reward. Communicate Box No. 7293, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R1592

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFLE.—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN and Co., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets for Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
S R1436

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD.—German Saccharine Two Boots Brand 550 Sealed one lb tins at Rs. 10/8/0 per lb. Apply D. J. MISTRI and CO., Kerrawalla Building, Carnac Road, Crawford Market, Bombay.
T R1554

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency, combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PAINT Genuine White Zinc English, Special Devali reduction 28 lbs. Keg Rs. 13. Further concession to Trade. Apply WALMER & Co., 11, Hummum St., Next to Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
R 1567

"SIPLENOX"—An unfailing renowned specific for Malaria, Kala-Azar, and Enlarged Spleen can be had from the Siplenox Manufactory, Lucknow. 6 and 12 oz. phials at Rs. 1/8 and 2/4 respectively.
T R1586

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Re. 11. Samples for As. 4. Pattu Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8. Terai, Rs. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Rs. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1493

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS AND LORRIES.

ON 15th October, 1921 and thereafter on every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) by MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11039

TO MOTORISTS.

PLEASE register your cars before the 12th instant for the monthly Auction Sale on 15th October and thereafter every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11038

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Dussera), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, Oct. 3. C11000

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO BONA-FIDE INVESTORS.

A well-known flourishing private Limited Concern with a Capital of 5 lakh and half desires to further extend the business by increasing its Capital to a further private subscription of Rupees One Lakh. Handsome dividend guaranteed. Absolutely safe investment. For further particulars apply sharp to the undersigned:—

Messrs. PURNANAND AND CLUBWALA,
Solicitors,
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11045

THE BROACH CITY PRESS CO. LTD

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1921.
(2) To Sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th day of October, 1921, to the 19th day of October 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 29th September, 1921.
C11040

MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1921.
(2) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
(1) To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th day of October, 1921, to the 19th day of October 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM AND CO.,
Secretaries(Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 4th October, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend of the Broach City Press Co., Ltd., and Mahuva Press Co., Ltd., if sanctioned, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Thursday the 20th day of October 1921, between the hours of 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) and Dividend Warrants will be posted to those Shareholders (at their registered addresses) whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 8th day of October 1921. Shareholders are requested to write and intimate to the Secretaries Treasurers and Agents any change in their addresses.
C11041

THE KAROULI GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE is hereby given that TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made upto 31st August, 1921.
(2) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th day of October 1921, to the 21st day of October 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 28th September, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable at the Bank of Baroda, on or after Monday the 24th day of October 1921, and Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders (at their registered addresses).
C11042

NOTICE.

THE BHARAT OIL PAINT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bharat Oil Paint and Industrial Company Ltd., will be held at the office of Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Solicitors, 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of October, 1921, at 4 O'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the following resolution, viz.:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that one or more persons to be named by the Meeting be appointed Liquidator or Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
(Sd.) HUNSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY,
(Sd.) GULABCHAND DEVCHAND JAVERI,
Directors, the Bharat Oil Paint and Industrial Company, Limited.
79, Medows Street, Fort. C11046

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a building on Plot No. 34, Ballard Estate. Apply sharp for particulars to the undersigned.

ABRAHAM JOSEPH,
Care of R. E. Collin and Co.,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
R1593
TA R1593

MILITARY WORKS DIRECTORATE.

SALE by tenders of buildings valuing more than 2 lacs of rupees at Cooperage Camp, Bombay, under orders of the Director of Military Works, Simla.

Tenders for the purchase and removal of the above buildings either in one lot or by groups will be received into 1 p.m. (S.T.) on the 25th October, 1921, by the Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works at his office, Marine Lines, Bombay.

Forms of tenders and any further information may be obtained at the above office

The highest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The final acceptance of tenders rests with the Disposal Commissioner, Simla.

10 per cent of the sale money offered should be enclosed with the tender as earnest money.

The time by which the buildings will be demolished and site cleared should also be given by the tenderer.

None of the buildings can be handed over for demolition or for any other purpose till after 1st December, 1921.
T A C 11035

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KANJI JHAVERCHAND has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at First Carpenter Street, in the registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 8808, New Survey No. 5206 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6548. Street No. 23 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Gangabai, widow of Krishnaji Bhivaji Rajwade, on or towards the South by the property of Krishnaji Narayan, on or towards the West by the 1st Carpenter Street on or towards the East by the Sweeper's Passage.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1921.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11044

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BAYABAI, widow of Bharma Vaity of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever or hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the shade or structure thereon and situate at Mori Road, Mahim, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 109 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue under Collectors New No. 15874, New Survey No. 26/61 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward 6070, Street No. 545 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tribhovandas Mepa, on or towards the West by the property of Shingoobai Patlin, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the property bearing St. 542 which said premises are at present in the occupation of the vendor.

Messrs. FERREIRA AND VALLABHDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11047

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Liquidator of The Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) has contracted to sell the undermentioned two steamships to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said Steamships or any of them by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, maritime lien, charge, trust, Hypothication, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Specifications of S.S. "NAGPUR."
(Formerly Nayo Maru No. 3.)

Built in Uraga Docks Company Japan, in 1918.
Official No. 133336.
Dead Weight Tonnage 1937.

Certificate of Classification of Bureau Varitas.

Specifications of S.S. "RAMPUR."
(Formerly Nanyo Maru No. 3.)

Built in Uraga Docks Company, Japan in 1918
Official No. 133367.
Deadweight tonnage 1,938 tons.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1921.

MALVI, MODY, RANCHHODDAS AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11048

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., LTD., beg to announce a 3 days CLEARANCE SALE of new and Shopsoiled Books, fancy goods, etc., October 12th, 13th and 14th (3 days only) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

THACKER AND CO., LTD.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
C11033

WANTED

WANTED.—TEMPORARY TELEGRAPHISTS. Apply to the

SUPERINTENDENT-IN-CHARGE.
Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
C11049

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
32, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3469.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON WALKESHWAR ROAD NEAR TYERIC TERRACE.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 3491 of 1919.

FATMABAI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
KABIABAI, widow ..... Defendant

Pursuant to the Consent Decree bearing date the 8th day of April, 1921, the undermentioned immoveable properties situate at Walkeshwar Road will be sold either in one lot as one entire estate or in two separate lots as the Receiver may think proper by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Rahim Premji Parpia, the Receiver appointed in the above-mentioned suit this day WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of October, 1921, at the hour of 4-30 (S. T.) in the afternoon on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

LOT NO 1.

All that piece or parcel or Pension and Tax land or ground (forming portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. F/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7/7288) with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 751 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (3), Street No. 465 (A) and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhai, on or towards the North by the property of Mancharji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (forming portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. F/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7/7288) with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,150 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (5), Street No. 465 (B), and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Cursetji Pestonji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narsedasharker, Solicitors at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "PHIROZE BUILDING" SITUATE AT APOLLO BUNDER WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1921, at the hour of 4 p.m. (Standard Time) in the afternoon sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Burjorjee Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper and Tehemuras Dorabji Kapadia in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of August, 1920, and expressed to be made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Bombay Port Trust Leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Apollo Bunder, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 512 and five ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9360, together with the messuages, tenements, structures, building, dwelling house, etc., erected and standing thereon and known as "Phiroze Building," and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 891 (C) and Street No. 9 (E) and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by Apollo Bunder aforesaid, on or towards the South by the Stevens Road, on or towards the East partly by the said Stevens Road and partly by the said Apollo Bunder Road and on or towards the West by the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

For fruther particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th October, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
Telephone No. 4927.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 12TH OCTOBER, 1921, AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT NO. 8, BRUCE LANE, NEAR MERCHANT BANK, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY DECENT AND HANDSOME TEAK AND BLACK WOOD HIGHLY POLISHED LATEST PATTERN FURNITURE GLASS, BRASS AND PLATED WARES, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the above mentioned place (where goods are arranged for sale) very decent and handsome teak and black wood furniture including Chester field suits, or sofas and chairs, marble top tables, single and double door almyrahs glass-door cupboards, office writing tables, revolving chairs, arm and armless chairs, dressing chest of drawer, latest pattern teak wood double bed stead, Hat stands, reclining Sofa, Easy and low chairs, black wood carved teapoys, fancy teapoys, towel racks, Dumb-waiters, New Baba gadi, table fan (D. C. current) big hall carpets glass, brass, plated wares.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, Oct. 10th, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

12a, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials at Church Gate Street.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises certain building materials of the property at Church Gate street, bearing Nos. 25, 26, belonging to Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy:—

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY SHOP AT CHAKLA STREET TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., receiver in Suit No. 1148 of 1921 (Fatmabai and another vs. Ahmed Jusub and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th October, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Chakla Street, the stock-in-trade, goodwill and the right of occupancy of the shop. The stock-in-trade consists of socks, underwears, breaches, stockings, gunjis, mufflers, caps, show cases, writing tables, chairs, safe, cash boxes, etc., etc.

The above will either be sold in one lot or in separate lots.

Catalogues are published and the goods on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKER STREET.

Pursuant to the consent order made by the High Court in Suit No. 1834 of 1919, on the 7th October, 1920, (Fatmabai and another vs. Rahmabai and others), and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Monday the 17th October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valueable property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 74 and 59 but now under B. Ward No. 1016, Street Nos. 71-73, Kambeker Street, bearing New Survey No. 1523 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-nine and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the house formerly belonging to Supparbai, widow and now to Halimabai, widow and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Memon Abdoola Hafiz and now to Haji Abdoola Noor Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, OPPOSITE DARAB MANOR.
Suit No. 2693 of 1924.

Abdula Abdul Rahim vs. Kikabhai Natwarlal Jamietram.

Under instructions from the plaintiff Mr. Abdulla Abdul Rahim, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 16th day of August, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th October next, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land organised containing by admeasurement two thousand 2656 decimal point fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, situate at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay and assessed under Collector's Old No. 30, New No. B/16359, Old Survey No. 3/26, and New Survey Nos. 2 and 3/7224 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward D and Ward No. 3307 (3) and Street No. 10A and bounded as follows, on the East the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the late Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, on or towards the West by the land belonging to the [illegible] India Ltd., and on or towards the S[illegible] the property belonging to Mr. A. S. [illegible]

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their office Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the un[illegible]

BENNETT [illegible]
Bombay, 10th October, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The traders and the purchase[illegible] are hereby informed that Deod[illegible] and Chil timber (Round and [illegible] Gangs, Veda, Simli, and R A [illegible] shall be sold by Public Auct[illegible] on 15 10/21 and 16 10/21 Chakr[illegible] and 18 10/21 Khushal 19 10/21

2. Our sale year ends on th[illegible] ber 1921 and we want to clea[illegible] Purchasers of timber are re[illegible] advantage of this rare opportu[illegible]

3. The bidders will have to [illegible] on the fall of hammer and th[illegible] two weeks.

4. Other conditions of sale [illegible] before auction begins.

5. Estimated quantity of timber to be sold is as under:—

Kinds	Sawn No	cft	Logs No.	cft
Deodar	20,000	80,000	6670	220698
Kail	10,000	40,000	2925	84053
Fir	15,000	60,000	2158	75304
Chil	8000	18,000	——	——

TIRATH RAM SHAH,
RAI BAHADUR, M.B.E.,
Timber Merchant and Government Contractor
28th September, 1921. C10988

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Italian First Class Marble Statuary and Electric Light fittings. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th October, 1921, and each subsequent day at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the premises opposite the Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, a choice collection of Italian statuary representatin. Four Seasons:—Autumn, Spring, Winter and Summer; Group of playing children on green marble column, "The Dancing Girl," and "Poetry," for electrical fittings, Vanity pairs of cups and urns for gate, Birds Baths Fountains Statues representing motherhood. The Nail, Bathing, Dressing, Dancing and many other subjects besides white and coloured columns also a collection of Electric Chandeliers of Lewis XIV and Lewis XVI style by well known makers of Paris and Vienna, bronze, alabaster, and crystal lamps and fittings for table, wall and cabinet.

The above are works of high class art and are suitable for large country houses and parks.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th October, 1921.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE of a very large lot of famous Boss stoves (with accessories), one drilling machine and 6 cakes iron steaded chains.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the offices concerned.

A very large lot of famous Boss Stoves (with accessories) one Drilling Machine.

And on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gulam Hoosein Hussonalli and Co.

6 casks iron steaded chains.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 10th October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed property under instructions from Messrs. N. C. DALAL and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee Mr. Lunidassing Khiyasing Laising and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ramdas Maganlal and by virtue of and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture dated 26th October 1920.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New No. 2829, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of Cavel Street Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Amtha, on or towards the West by the property of Chatur bhuj Morarji and on or towards the North by the property of Alexandra Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Kandas Manchharam.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

...y, 10th October, 1921.

...WFORD & CO.

...d Commission Agents
... Fort Bombay.

CAPITALISTS.
... VALUABLE
...T WARDEN

... Payne and
... concerned,
... will sell by
...DAY; 12th
October 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable Bungalow, belonging to Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Warden Road Mahaluxmi without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay with the Bungalows, messuages, tenements and houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 6,491 square yards or thereabouts which piece of land along with the other pieces of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 18, Collector's New No. 11318, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 1-7098, and which messuages, bungalows, tenements and houses standing thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates & Taxes along with other tenements, under D Ward Nos. 3561, 3562, 3563, 3565 and 3566 and Street Nos. 38-10. 42, 2 and 3, Warden Road and which piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by an open passage and beyond that by the property of Madhawji Harriram, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotumdas and partly by the propeity of Thakersi Mulji, on or towards the North by the seashore and on or towards the South partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotumdas and partly by the Warden Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their Office Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRICAL GOODS, FANS, LIGHTS, Etc.

By order of Electrical Engineer to Government P. W. D. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th October, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Electrical Engineer's office in. 1[l] Palazo Ridge Road Malabar Hill, all sorts of Electrical goods, wires, lamps, bulbs, fans, telephones, enamel paint, pulleys and large quantity of alluminium, iron, brass and gun metal, scraps, etc., etc.

Deposit of 25 per cent is required and goods to be received within three days.

AUCTION SALE OF 278 CASES AMERICAN CUT TACKS.

By order of office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 13th October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Messrs. C. T. Bowring and Co's godown at Mazagon Tram Terminus (150) cases of one inch, and (128) cases of 4 Blue American Cut Tacks each case of (112) packets of one lb.

BONA FIDE SALE OF RACE HORSES, CARRIAGES, OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

By order of Messrs. Sulleman Mirza and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Lamington Road, opposite Byculla Club, Arab Race Horses Carriages office Furniture, Sofas, Boards, Benches, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Oct. 10th, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a glorious Indian Mythological Drama

"TRIDANDI SANYAS"

a Superb Production by the Bharat Cinema Company.

Four Shows To-night; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior Cinema

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

"THE PRIMITIVE WOMAN"

Featuring

MARGARITA FISCHER.

Miss Fischer's admirers will like her very much in this picture, and even those who are not especially partial to this Star will have to admit that she gives them good entertainment.

Don't Miss the Excelsior pictures they are as good as the best shown in Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 5-30 P. M

NO 3 PROGRAMME

A Complete change of Repertoire.

Madan Theatres, Limited. Present

THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS

in Opera Musical Comedy and Revue.

To-Night's Programme includes:—

"THE MOUNTAINS OF CAUCASIA."

A Musical Drama in 2 Acts.

"THE BROKEN MIRROR"

A Pantomime Comedy Sketch.

BALLALAIKA ORCHESTRA.

"IN BILLETS"

A Picture of Russian Military Life.

Soldier Songs and Dances.

"MADAME BOURSKAIA"

in Grand Operatic Selections.

The Jewel Song from "Faust", Gounod "Serenata" Braga with Orchestral accompaniment.

PLEASE NOTE.—A complete English Synopsis is given away free to every patron.

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 1 p. m. After 3-30 p. m. at Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No, 288,

To-morrow at 5-30

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE

HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!

To all parts of the Theatre

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

AND

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MADAN THEATRES, LD.

Presents

THE WORLD'S JUNGLE SERIAL

"THE SON OF TARZAN"

This Mighty Jungle Epic is

SMASHING ALL RECORDS TO SMITHEREENS!

both from the point of view of

ATTENDANCE & QUALITY.

No Serial ever shown in this city

HAS CREATED SUCH WIDESPREAD INTEREST.

THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!

3 FURTHER EPISODES 3

in the lives of

"THE SON OF TARZAN"

and his faithful friend

AKUT. THE APE.

Do Not Miss the following Episodes

EACH EPISODE A SPECIAL FEATURE

EPISODE 3.

"THE GIRL OF THE JUNGLE"

Here enters from the heart of a Jungle village MERIUM, with her quaint doll, GEEKA.

EPISODE 4.

"THE SHEIK'S REVENGE"

A Villainous character enters in the person of an Arab trader. A terrible Lion and Tiger Fight occurs in this episode.

EPISODE 5.

"THE PIRATES PREY."

In this episode the Story jumps forward A FEW YEARS

AT THE EMPIRE!

To-day at: 6-30. 8-15, and 10 p.m.

AND

AT THE EMPRESS!

To-day at: 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

A PATHE SERIAL

CHARLES HUTCHISON

American death-defying Hero of Dare-devil Deed

IN

"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"

A man's fight against great odds for the love of a girl and the protection of her fortune.

FIFTH WEEK TWO EPISODES

Episode 11th THE DANCER LEDGE.
12th. HAZARDOUS HEIGHTS.

TOM SANTSCHI

IN

BEYOND THE TRAIL

Second Series

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.

TIME

Daily 7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m Sunday at 8-30 & 5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

THE

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road a few pacrs from the Parsi Statue

ONCE

TO

EVERYWOMAN

featuring

DOROTHY PHILLIPS.

The drama is a human document. It is the story of a selfish daufgter of the household who accepts the sacrifices of the rest of the family because she has a good voice and thus she rises to the giddy hight of glory when she forgets her home and friends. Then comes an hour when her mother's vine clad cottage proves a citadel of love. See,

ONCE TO EVERY WOMAN

Daily Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present the fifth picture of their "Biggest Seven" Series—

"The Garter Girl"

(5 Reels—5000 feet)

Featuring the popular Star

CORINNE GRIFFITH

Beautiful Scenic Effect—Splendid dancing—dazzling Costumes!

If you like those wriggly snake like movements that characterize the Egyptian dances and the gauzelike dresses of a bygone day then you will find much of interest in "The Garter Girl." Aside from an intensely interesting story of theatrical and small town life there is an atmosphere of the spectacular and bizarre that will please the most exacting: It is a story of life as it is with a clever little twist and many scenes taken behind the footlights.

"The Garter Girl"

A Drama that will interest YOU!

Corinne Griffith as Rosalie Ray in "The Garter Girl" demonstrates one reason why a Girl might return to the old life after leaving the stage to settle down in a small village. It is a story filled with human interest, spectacular, bizarre and entertaining. Miss Griffith had several gowns designed especially for her wear in this production,

A Comedy in the programme

Four shows To-day: 5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

West-end Cinema.

New Churney Road.

INDIA'S FAMOUS SONGSTER

PEARA SAHIB

OF CALCUTTA.

Well-known throughout the

WORLD for GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

WILL GIVE

Special Music Concert

IN

Indian Music

AT

BALIWALA'S GRAND THEATRE.

Tardeo.

on TUESDAY 11th October at

4-30 P. M. (S. T)

THE

MAJESTIC CINEMA

—9—

Out of the Jaws of Death?

Do you like to be thrilled regular and often? Of course you do, Everybody with good red blood does. Her is a taste of one of the breathless, thrilling moment in these serial of sensation and mystery. You will see most daring and realistic scenes in

The Thrilling Serial Photoplay

The Branded Four

STARRING

BEN WILSON

AND

NEVA GERBER

SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Prices as usual,

DONT MISS THIS ONE

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

New York, 6th Oct. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		40 000
" Exports to Great Britain		—
" to Continent		—
Stocks at New York	Oct.	19 93
Stocks at New York	Jan.	19 71
	May.	19 36
Spot Cotton at New York		20 50
" Cotton at New Orleans		19 50
Tone—of Spot Cotton—		
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	19 75
	May	19 64
Fair Rio Cotton (No 7 quality		8 5/16
Demand Bills		—
Private Commercial Bars U S Finland		99 1/4
Do Mexico		69 3 8

CLOSING PRICES

New York, 8th Oct 1921

Futures at New York,	Dec.	19 40
	Mar.	19 23
	May	18 88
	July	18 40

London, 8th Oct., 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/5 3/8 Steady
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	42 3/8 Steady

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, 8th Oct. 1921.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		14,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		600
" " Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	14 67	Quiet
Sakels	—	2 25
New York, 11 a.m.	Jan.	19 54
	March	19 31
	May.	18 96
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	19 27
" " "	May.	18 85

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 7th October, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Oct.	14 10
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	13 66
Feb.	—
Mar.	13 53
April	—
May	13 08
June	—
July	12 85
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Egyptians January	28 50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 7th October, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good		8.65
" " Fully Good		9.40
" " Fine		9.65
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good		10.25
" " " Fully Good		11.00
" " " Fine		11.25
M.G. Broach, Good		12.30
" " Fully Good		12.80
" " Fine		13.05
" Scinde, Good		8.53
" " " Fully Good		9.18
" " " Fine		10.25

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 6th Oct., 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
October	13 82
November	13 59
December	13 41
January	13 33
February	13 18
March	13 01
April	12 94
May	12 84
June	12 72
July	12 60
August	12 30
September	12 00

Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

London, 7th Oct, 1921.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	9,000
" Forwarded	61,000
" Imports	30,000
" Stock	927,000
Actual Weekly Sales	89,000
Water Twist	2 1
Printers cloth	46/6

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 6th Oct 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
Oct.	26 75
Nov.	28 95
Dec.	27 15
Jan.	27 35
February	37 25
March	27 26
April	27 15
May	27 10

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 8.

To-day 48 points being reported lower in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 579 and gradually advanced till Rs. 586. It then again declined to Rs. 581. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 579 and Rs. 586 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 587. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 583. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 586 and closed at Rs. 588. Fine M. G. Oomra Dec.-January opened at Rs. 492 and steadily advanced till Rs. 502. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened to-day at Rs. 502 and was Rs. 504 at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal Dec.-January was quoted at Rs. 429 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was very dull yesterday with little inquiry for fine nice cotton.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1921

Fully Good Broach April-May	—
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan	4 9
Fine Comra Dec.-Jany.	505

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Indian produce &c., for the 48 hours ending 9 a.m. on 8th Oct 1921:

Cotton	8754	Bales
Wheat	2793	Qrs.
Linseed	1434	"
Rapeseed	1211	"
Gingellyseed	2388	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	1486	"
Cottonseed	2147	"
Rice	673	"
Myrabollams	3064	"
Cocoanuts	809	"
Rapeseed	Nil	
Grain	3503	"
Jowar	2479	"
Bajri	185	"
Barley	80	"
Peas	2211	"
Gur	748	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

12-30 p.m. Bombay 8th Oct, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 1/4
Bank Demand	1 5 9/32
Doc. Acceptance 3/8/8	..
Fcs. Demand	395
American Drafts	377
Hongkong Dollars	293
Shanghai	..
Japan	174
Singapore	163

Market:—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates.

6-0 p.m. 5th Oct, 1921 Bazaar Tenets

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	80	9	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 lbs	80	9	3
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	85	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	0	0
Teaseed, White 32-35	8	8	0
Teaseed, Sejar 75-85	8	0	0
Teaseed, Black	7	8	0
Teaseed, Sejar 50-55	7	8	0
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	8	0	0
Jawa	8	0	0
Mowracced	9	8	0
Cocoanuts	62	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	10	2	0
Linseed May	14	0	0
Cotton Seeds ready delivery	42	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 8.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 28-14-6.
Bars Gold forward, 28-11-6.
Bars Silver ready, 98-0-0.
Bars Silver 1st Settlement, 98-0-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, 97-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/5 1/4.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 9/32.
Bank's Buiyng 3 M/st D A, 1/5 3/4.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 11/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 3/8.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 373.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 393.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 383.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 173.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 168.
London Gold ready, s. 108-8.
London Silver ready, d. 41-14.
London Silver forward, d. 41-10.
Tone of silver—India and China bought. Quiet steady.
American cross rate on London, Dollars 3.78 3/8 per £.
French cross rate on London, Frcs 52.30 per £.
Italian cross rate on London, 94.00 per £.
Swiss cross rate on London, 21.30 per £.
Belgium cross rate on London, 53.20 per £.
German cross rate on London, Mrks 458 per £.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan, 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100/6.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan, 103-8.

The Share Market was closed to-day.

DAILY WETHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Delhi and Hissar humidity is in defect. Night temperature is above normal at Rawalpindi and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and at Cawnpore humidity is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Mount Abu and in defect at Bikaner. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the North of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Night temperature is lower than usual at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual at Sangor.

The Konkan.—There has been nearly general rain. Ratnagiri reports 0.39in. Mormugao 1.25in. and Karwar 0.14in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has occurred in the southern half of the division. Bijapur reports 0.80in. Belgaum 0.11in. and Hyderabad 0.37in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Malegaon and Ahmednagar humidity is in defect.

General Remarks.—The storm in the Bay has approached the Madras coast. Rainfall has been nearly general on the Madras coast, the Madras Deccan, Mysore, South Malabar, the Konkan, the South Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad. Cuddapah reports a heavy fall of 5.50in. Madras has had 1.29in. Trivandrum 1.85in. and Mormugao 1.25in. The sea continues rough at Colombo and has become moderate at Madras.

Forecast.—The storm is likely to move westwards. Rainfall is likely to be nearly general over the southern half of the Peninsula and local in the North Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th October 1921.

The storm in the Bay is apparently only of a feeble intensity. It now lies about midway between Madras and Port Blair and is travelling in a northwesterly direction. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Konkan, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in South-East Madras and on the North Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Lashio one inch; Myithkyina two; Silchar one; Narayanganj, Bogra three-quarters; Jalpaiguri one; Chitaldrug two and Salem three-quarters.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Oct. 8.

S S Wye Valley, Barron, Calcutta.
S S Cooeyanna, Hatchard, Rangoon.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S S Gairsoppa, Rangoon.

DEPARTURE

Oct. 10.

S S Lanka, Mahamadi, Tellicherry.
S S Chanda, Cunningham, Antwerp.
S S Tremorvah, Beard, Karachi.
S S Braunfels, Theyer, Rotnest.
S S Umzinto, Weare, Hamburg.

S S Wye Valley:—The steamer Wye Valley, 2410 tons, Captain E Barron, arrived in the Bombay harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Cooeyanna:—The steamer Cooeyanna, 2586 tons, Captain F Hatchard, arrived in Bombay on the 8th instant, from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain Grant, arrived in the Bombay harbour on the 8th instant, from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Lanka:—The steamer Lanka, 97 tons, Captain S Mahamadi, sailed on the 9th instant, for Tellicherry, with a general cargo.

S S Chanda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 4029 tons, Captain J F Cunningham, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Tremorvah:—The steamer Tremorvah, 3179 tons, Captain A Beerd, will sail to-day for Karachi, with ballast.

S S Braunfels:—The steamer Braunfels, 3558 tons, Captain J H Theyer, will sail to-day for Rotnest, with ballast.

S S Umzinto:—The steamer Umzinto, 3007 tons, Captain W G Weare, will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

EXPORTS

Oct. 8.

S S Egypt for London:—1 case woollen carpets, The Asian Transit Co.

S S City of London for Antwerp:—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Pathan for Genoa:—25 bales cotton, Vaikart Bros; 3 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co; 40 cwts gum traganth, E Nowroji and Co.

S S Pathan for Antwerp:—781 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Pathan for Rotterdam:—50 bales cotton fly, G Virjee and Co.

S S Umzinto for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co; 112 bales cotton fly, Ralli Bros.

S S Kahanan Maru for Hongkong:—16 cwts gum olibanum, E S Abdul Kyin; 1000 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji and Co.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 1000 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, Gobhai Karanjia Ltd.

S S Lahore for Shanghai:—124 bales cotton, Gobhai Karanjia Ltd; 400 bales cotton, Purdhanan Bros; 112 bales cotton twist, I Dadal.

S S Lahore for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 8.

S S Indus from Hamburg, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—2921 bundles mild steel sheets, 141 cases copper wire, 16 cases German silver circles, 18 cases German silver sheets, 53 cases Berlin wool, 19 bubbles 99 casks zinc chloride, 44 cases aniline dyes, 103 cases aniline colours, 44 cases aluminium circles, 30 kegs 1560 casks cement, 8 cases [illegible] goods, 236 bales 31 cases 387 rolls [illegible], 82 cases glass bangles, 15 drums chloride of magnesium, 100 cases window glass, 16 cases woollen goods, 49 cases cottons, 4 cases vaseline, 727 cases beer, 320 cases sharkfins, 10 cases earthenware, 13 cases woollens, 4 cases enamelledware, 425 cases slates.

S S Gurna from Sourabaya, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—155 D/s arrack, 11603 bags sugar.

A RAILWAY WASH OFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

Owing to a heavy rain the railway line is washed at the mills 138/14 and 139/1 in three places. Two wheels of the engine and wheels of the tender and the brake of the 37 train, derailed at mile 138/17. Transhipment is impossible at present. The line is also washed at mile 149/14 and 15 between Siddhavattam and Vontemetta. Owing to heavy floods, water is flowing over the girders of bridge 635, mile 196 at Mangapatnam.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The storm from the Bay is crossing North Coromandel coast near Nellore this morning. It is of slight intensity and will probably break during the day on Eastern Ghauts. It has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, Mysore, Madras, Deccan, North Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, Bombay, Deccan and South-East Madras. A few falls also occurred in Arakan coast, Assam, Bengal, South Hyderabad and Malabar.

Chief amounts:—Akyab and Chittagong, one inch; Mymensingh, Purnia and Marmagoa one and a half; Bijapur, three-quarters; Trivandram and Madura, two; Madras and Massulipatam one and a half; Cuddapah, five; Nellore, four; Vizagapatam and Calipatam two.

Forecast:—Increase in Mysore and South Hyderabad.

VICEROY'S TOUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy, during his forthcoming visit to Kashmir, will be accompanied by Sir John Wood, Political Secretary and the Hon. Mr. Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

MR K. DWARKADAS APOLOGISES

REMAINING ITEMS OF SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 8.

At the outset to-day Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas rose to make a statement by way of personal explanation with regard to some remarks he had made while speaking on his resolution on Commercialised Vice. Remarks which he said had given rise to a good deal of misunderstanding. He said he was rightly ruled out of order when he proceeded to give individual instances in order to strengthen his case. The misunderstanding was due in the first place to his inability to complete the statement and secondly to the fact that he had been reported inaccurately by some vernacular Presses. He wished to make it clear and he would have done so if he were allowed to speak further. That the information had been conveyed to him by most unreliable persons whose business it was to earn their livelihood on spreading falsehoods that would attract their clients. It was only proper that if his remarks as reported had hurt the feelings of any community or any individuals he should take the earliest opportunity of publicly expressing his heartfelt apology to those concerned and he might be permitted to add that nothing was further from his intention than to cause any one the slightest pain.

The Council then proceeded to consider the remaining items in the supplementary budget. Rs. 9,000 were asked for re-organization of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department and an amendment for omission of this demand moved by Mr. Pahaljani was further supported by Rao Bahadur Kale who said that new posts of the Deputy Superintendent of Police for the C.I.D. were absolutely unnecessary as Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors did all the task of investigation and these Sub-Inspectors were already numerous. Moreover the demand if sanctioned to-day would be a recurring one and hence said Mr. Kale the House will be well advised not to vote this demand.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence said that it seemed that some members could not comprehend the importance of the C.I.D. It the C.I.D. men were stupid then attempts should be made to improve or replace them. They have to get news about the new comers into his country and Sind being near the frontier of Afghanistan the re-organization of that department was necessary. So also the C.I.D. has to hunt the Criminal tribes which was quite a difficult task and therefore continued Mr. Lawrence the demand should be sanctioned. Before finishing his speech the Finance Member asked the House to take newspaper stories regarding the C.I.D. at a considerable discount.

Mr. Chitale supporting the omission said that he did so because the demand if sanctioned would lead to a reduplication of high salaried posts.

Mr. Griffiths, Inspector-General of Police rising to explain said that the Criminal Investigation Department was a much spoken of department while it was little understood. The grant he said was required to place the Sind Central C.I.D. machinery on a sound and certain footing.

The Honourable Mr. Haywards replying to the debate said that the demand was a very modest one and in as much as the re-organization of Sind C.I.D. was quite a necessary thing the House should sanction the demand.

Mr. Pahaljani's amendment for omission was put to vote and lost; 29, votes only were recorded in favour while 44 were recorded against the amendment. As far as can be seen and ascertained some Non-Brahmin Members from the Karnatik did not vote at all.

A further demand for Rs. 1,68,000 to the claims of compensation owing to the loss during recent riots at Malegaon was opposed by Messrs. Gandhi, Gupte and Godbole on the grounds that no case for the claims could be legally made out and further the case put forth was not to help the destitute people.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye however thought otherwise, he said that in case the sufferers were not helped at this hour people would be discouraged and would not be prepared to incur sacrifices in saving law and order. The House, however, agreed to grant the demand.

As it was nearing five o'clock now the Council hastened through the remaining items of the supplementary budget. Sir Chimanlal's demand for Rs. 2,14,000 for Body Guard Lines Bombay was objected to by some prominent non-official members and when votes were taken it was found that they narrowly missed a victory. Thirty voting for omission of the demand and thirty-two voting for granting the demand.

The following further demands were next agreed to (1) Rs. 15,000 for the appointments of a temporary Deputy Superintendents of Police (2) Rs. 9,300 for the entertainment of a special police for preserving law and order in the town of Karachi (3) Rs. 1,500 for the patrolling charges in connection with the special train conveying the Duke of Connaught (5) Rs. 46,000 for the employment of additional police at Malegaon (5) Rs. 3,900 for the deputation of Sub-Inspector Dastur to Aden, (6) Rs. 20,000 for the cost on account of telegrams connected with crime on railways, (7) Rs. 30,700 for additional police on the G. I. P. Railway. These charges will be recovered ultimately, (8) Rs. 8,500 for the deputation of Mr. Sloane on special duty, (9) Rs. 40,000 for Grant-in-Aid to the Bombay Natural History Society to cover the expenditure of removing the Society's collection to the Prince of Wales Museum and rearranging it there, (10) Rs. 50,000 for the excess over the provision for travelling allowances under the Cooperative Department, (11) Rs. 30,000 for the reorganization of the Cooperative Department in its executive branch, (12) Rs. 17,600 for the project of the trenching of the spent wash from the Khanapur distillery and working expenses in connection therewith, (13) Rs. 22,76,000 for additional grant for famine relief expenditure during the current year, (14) Rs. 8,500 for the expenditure incurred by the Sind Publicity Committee, (15) Rs. 6,500 for the payment of fees to members of the Civil and Military Examination Committee. With this finished the budget business.

The House then adopted the address to be presented to the Prince as drafted by the appointed committee. After some discussion of an informal manner another committee was appointed consisting of the President, the Deputy President and the leader of the House to make requisite arrangements in connection with the ceremonial presentation of the address.

The House then passed the following Bills (1) Bill No. 6 of 1921, a Bill further to amend the city of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, (2) Bill No. 7 of 1921, a Bill further to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act 1909. As amended by the Select Committee both these Bill were read for the third time and were passed. No. 11 of 1921, a Bill to repeal the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (war provisions) Act 1919 was also introduced when the House adjourned till Monday.

MR. RANGA IYER AND MADRAS POLICE COMMISSIONER

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, has sent the following letter to Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, Commissioner of Police, Egmore (Madras), from Agra prison:—

Dear Sir,—Adverting to the suit which you have brought against me in the High Court, Madras, for the publication of an article in "The Independent" some months ago, I wish to state that I am deeply pained that I should have been a party to the Publication of an unfair article which, besides harming you personally, may have been detrimental to your rank and station.

I am not in a position from here, to compass the intention of the writer of the article in question, but I owe it to myself and to the public to admit unhesitatingly and in unambiguous language, that in attributing personal motives without adequate warranty, violence has been done to the ethics of journalism for the vindication of which, I have, as a humble journalist always endeavoured. Therefore, I am all the more affected.

As a Non-Co-operator, you will forgive me if I say, I do not recognize a Court of Law and therefore have not defended myself or made a statement in the court in connection with the case, but as a man I sincerely regret that any wrong should have been caused to a gentleman even though technically under my name as Publisher.

The only cause of delay in writing this apology to you is that my incarceration here has kept me out of touch with the affairs of the outer world.

In conclusion I would like to say that in fairness to yourself, and my conscience, I am sending this letter for prominent insertion in the same Journal in which the offending article appeared.

RADIUM.

The ministry of Public Works has just published some details of the scheme for the exploitation of the Czechoslovak radium mines which, as already reported, are to be worked in cooperation with English capital. The Czechoslovak State, as proprietor of the radium mines, and the Imperial and Foreign Corporation Limited have promoted a company under the name of Ceskoslovenska spolecnost pro zuzitkovani radia (Czechoslovak Co. for the utilization of radium) to take over the mines for a period of 15 years. The State undertakes to lend the Company, in return for a certain rental, so much radium as the Company desires after first satisfying the needs of the State for home consumption. In 1919 the Jachymov mines produced 1.1 grammes of radium; in 1920 the output was 1.88 grammes. By the end of this year the State will have at its disposition at least 5 grammes of radium. Of this amount 0.8 grammes will be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Health, and the same amount will be given for purposes of instruction to the Ministry of Education. The remainder, 3.4 grammes, will be at the command of the new company. The rent to be paid to the State by the company will vary in proportion to the quantity of radium lent. The value of the radium will be calculated according to the price of the same in the American market plus 15 per cent. The foundation capital of the Company amounts to 10 million crowns and it is a condition of the contract that the State shall always participate therein to the extent of one half.—"Gazette de Prague."

PRAGUE SAMPLES FAIR.

The Third International Samples Fair concluded on Thursday, and though, of course, no figures are yet available it is evident that the results attained will prove to be highly satisfactory. The internations character of the Fair was well upheld by numerous guests from all parts of the world including the more distant lands such as Australia, America and India. Buyers from the Balkans were present in unusual numbers and of course all the neighbouring European states were well represented in spite of the fact that the better value of the Czechoslovak currency militates against purchases made on behalf of Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland and now Germany. Among the large sales effected to foreign buyers may be mentioned those of machinery and glassware to Australia, boots to Denmark, cutlery to England, textiles to Poland and Yougoslavia, glass, toys and fancy goods to America, paper to England, France and Holland, clothes to America, watches to Serbia, porcelain and lamps to the Levant, machinery and fancy goods to Greece, liquors to Holland and Roumania. From most European countries official delegations were present at the Fair which was also attended by representatives of the leading journals of these countries.—"Gazette de Prague."

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SITUATION IN MALBAR.

CONGRESS RELIEF WORK.

Mr. Keshav Menon, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee wires from Calicut:—

The situation in Malabar continues to be serious. Hundreds of refugees are arriving in Calicut every day from different parts of the affected area. The work of the Congress Relief Committee is now mainly concentrated in Calicut where it is distributing rice to a good number of refugees every day. Arrangements have also been made to accommodate refugees in Congress Refugees Homes. The police are intimidating the people who are receiving congress help. Two police constables in Mufti from the Meenchanthee police station visited Kannanchrery a village near Calicut where about 500 refugees are receiving Congress Relief and told them that it is an offence to receive help from the Congress people and hence they ought to refuse it. In spite of this threat the number of people seeking relief increases. The next day N. M. L. 557 tore off the Gandhi cap from the head of Krishnaier, a Congress worker in Cannanore. The police are naturally anxious to make capital out of the unfortunate Moplah trouble to crush Congress work in Malabar. Congress workers are going about the town every day to enquire about the new arrivals and look after their comforts. Work is increasing. Sreejut U. Gopala Menon has been deputed to Madras and other places to collect money for famine relief. As reported by the special correspondent of the "Madras Mail." refuges have been instructed to come from the interior of places near the railway station to facilitate carrying relief to them. This makes the relief work of the Congress party less difficult as the refugees could be reached and helped even without special facilities from the authorities. The trouble is likely to last long and large funds are required to meet the increasing demand. It is hoped that the public would generously respond to our call for funds.

MALABAR DISTURBANCES

MOPLAHS PROCEEDING TOWARDS MALABAR.

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The following telegram has been received at the Army Headquarters, Simla, from the General Officer Commanding, Madras District about the situation till evening six on the 6th instant:—In Malabar, the Suffolk column at Mannarkar report that a large rebel band of Tiruvazhamkammu, eight miles North-West of that place, are proceeding towards Malabar. Two rebel bands, each, hundred strong from Nemini, tried to cross the river at Anakayam four miles North-East of Malappuram, but were stopped by troops from Manjeri and Perintalmanna. The local rebels round Kottakkal are committing petty thefts.

STILL OPPOSING GOVT. FORCES.

Another telegram has been received dated the 7th instant, reporting the situation till 6 p.m. A Malabar force reports that 150 rebels from near Kottakkal crossed the river Karimpuzha last night and moved towards Valiyora. The Dorset Column operating from Mambad met opposition on the way back from Vadapuram, losing one man, wounded and two rebels killed. The telegraph has been damaged North-East of Mambad. The rebels from the village, East of Tanur raided houses, about one and half miles South of that place, killing seven and wounding four inhabitants.

MADRAS MILL TROUBLES

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

In Madras the rioting in the mill area, started at 3 p.m., yesterday. Several bombs were thrown at the police who fired on the mob, killing one and wounding eight. The Perambur detachment Suffolks were called out at 5.15 p.m. The disturbed area was patrolled. Troops did not fire and returned to camp at 7 p.m. The night was quiet and one company of Suffolks has returned to Wellington from Madras to-day.

A BIRMINGHAM BOWLER.

In a match recently played between the G. M. College and the Islam Gymkhana a well and proportionately built Hindu youth named R. S. Patel of Nadied bowled in such a flawless and elegant style and with such an unerring Judgment, that even the most partial observer could not but admire him and think for a moment of his future Cricket career. In no more than 25 runs he captured 8 wickets of the Islam Gymkhana, some of whom were selected for the Quadrangular and are likely to be selected again for the same, and had the time permitted him he would have got the credit of capturing the other two in half a dozen more runs.

THE PRINCE AND THE PARSIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

The following is an additional list of signatories who have sent in their protest the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat against the giving of a communal address to the Prince. About a thousand ladies and gentlemen have signed the protest, and a large number is yet to follow:—

DR. SORABJI DOSSABHOY DESAI.
HORMASJI DADABHOY MULLA.
HAMABAI B. NICHOLSON.
SHAPOORJI DORABJI ASHBURNER.
KAIKHUSHRU PESTONJI SHROFF.
PHIROZSHAW HIRJI DALAL.
HOMJI DOSSABHOY PANTHAKI.
FRAMROZE NAOROJI BHARUCHA.
DR. RUSTOM N. N. COOPER.
J. N. MARSHALL.
COOVERBAI J. BHARUCHA.
ARDESIR A. BARIA (BILLIMORIA).
A. JIJIBHOY.
J. B. WADIA.
FRAMROZE J. GUZDAR.
SORABJI RUSTOMJI BHABHA.
N. N. COOPER.
FREEDOON S. SEERVAI.
JEHANGIR RUSTOM N. VATCHAGHANDY.
EURACHSHAW D. COOPER.
DARABSHAW DOSSABHOY MEHTA (BILLIMORIA).
DR. ARDESIR P. MEHTA.
VIRBAIJI R. KALLIANWALLA.
BURJORJI K. NICHOLSON.
P. C. DASTUR.
B. SORABJI WADIA (BILIMORIA).
JAMSEEDJI FRAMJI KAPADIA.
FEEROZSHAW K. PAYMASTER.
DHANBAI H. KAPADIA.
K. N. BAPASOLA.
D. N. DANDIWALLA (BILIMORIA).
DARABSHAW SHAPURJI WADIA.
BEHERAMJI NASSERWANJI FORBES.
KHARSHEDJI NASSERWANJI WADIA.
D. S. MUGASETH.
FEEROJSHAW R. PAVRI.
MERWANJI SORABJI KOTWAL.
H. N. BISNEY.
B. C. AMIN.
A. H. UMRIGAR.
SHERBANOO MANECKSHAW MISTRY
JAMSED R. BATLIBOI.
JEHANGIR D. NARIMAN.
LIMJI BURJORJI BILLIMORIA.
FEEROZSHAW F. SHROFF.
JALLI CURSETJI SOONAVALLA.
BAHADURJI P. VAKIL.
BOMONSHAW EDULJI BENGALI.
DR. HIRJI N. ANKLESHARIA.
PHEROZ J. MISTRY.
E. K. ENGINEER.
S. M. KOOTWALLA.
B. F. MALABARWALLA.
D. S. DOCTOR.
M. D. GHASWALLA.
BHIKAIJI NASSERWANJI MISTRY.
CAWASJI N. DANDIWALLA (BILLIMORIA).
F. R. KHARAS.
SHAPURJI N. BILLIMORIA.
JAL D. KAPADIA.
BAPAI MANECKJI MAJU.
PESTONJI NASSERWANJI WADIA.
KHARSHEDJI KAVASJI ASHBURNER.
F. RUTTANSHAW. CIVIL ENGINEER.
DOLAT K. NARIMAN.
BARJOR R. BHOORI (BILIMORIA).
MERWANJI M. JAVERI.
KAIKHUSHRU H. BILPODIWALLA, B.A.
K. N. MASTER.
FRAMROZE R. KAPADIA.

MOTOR COLLIDES WITH VICTORIA

BENEFIT OF DOUBT TO ACCUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Deshpande charged one Mohmed M. Hussain, a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Ruttonji K. Allbless, with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Mansing Kersondas watched on behalf of the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. F. D. Kanga.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 29th of September at about 2 p.m. the complainant was driving his hack victoria No. 380 from Churchgate Street and was going to Parsi Bazar. The accused was driving his motor car and was coming from Parsi Bazar and going to Share Bazar. Just at the corner of Kemp and Co. the accused came at a fast speed and dashed against the victoria, knocking down the horse. The leg of the horse being fractured, it had to be shot down.

The defence of the accused was that he was going towards Share Bazar when the complainant victoria driver taking a wrong turn dashed into the motor car in spite of the warning given to him (complainant). The accused stopped his car there and then, but as the complainant dashed into his car the horse got injured.

His Worship after hearing the evidence on both sides gave benefit of doubt to the accused and ordered him to be acquitted.

BURMA REFORMS

APPLICATION OF GOVT. OF INDIA ACT.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

A communique is issued to-day that intimation has been received from the Secretary of State for India that he has decided to adopt the recommendation of the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs in their report on the constitutional reforms for Burma and to appoint a committee consisting of the following gentlemen to make recommendations on questions of franchise, electorates, the subjects to be administered by ministers, and all questions ancillary thereto, in connection with the application to Burma of the provisions of the Government of India Act.

The Chairman is the Hon. Mr. A. F. Whyte, President of the Legislative Assembly and members are Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Burma, Mr. F. McCarthy C.B.E., member of the Legislative Assembly, representing the European Community of Burma, the Hon. Maung Po Bye, member of the Council of State, Maung Myint, member of the Burma Legislative Council, Dr. San C. Po, member of the Burma Legislative Council, representing the Karen community and Mr. Padamji Pestonji Ginwala, member of the Legislative Assembly. The Secretary is Mr. J. E. Hoyldey I.C.S.

The terms of reference to the Committee will be announced shortly and the Committee will start its enquiries at an early date.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

B. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	30	18	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	16
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily, with effect from October 1st, 1921, Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	19	20	20
Kathiawar Express	7	45	20	45
Fast Passenger	21	30	7	5

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

The booking of private messages to Nilambur is suspended.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Society will be held in the Society's rooms to-day at 6 p.m.

SANTA CRUZ VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the members of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee will be held at 8 a.m. to-morrow, at Viller Villa, re. the election of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year.

BIJAYA SANMILANI.

There will be a Bijaya gathering on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 7 p.m. in the New Hanuman Buildings, 4th floor, when Mr. S. K. Bannerjee will be "At Home" to the Bengalee residents of Bombay in which all Bengalees are requested to be present.

BENGALEE UNION.

There will be Bijaya Sanmilan in the Club premises in Pydhonie on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 8-30 p.m. All members and their Bengalee friends are requested to be present on the Union Day of Bijaya.

MAHIM RESIDENTS' UNION, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the above Union a programme of public lectures will be arranged on the Vijya Dashami Day, Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the compound of Ibrahim Jaffar's Chawl, Jambhali Talao Lane, near Gopi Talao Municipal Marathi School, Mahim, Bombay, when Mr. V. K. Joshi, M.A., has kindly consented to address the audience. Besides this there will be five different lectures on different subjects on the occasion. All are cordially invited to attend.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Honorary Secretary to the Dispensary Committee of the Social Service League, Byculla, Bombay, reports that during the quarter ending 30th September last, 703 patients attended the Dispensary in all, of whom 569 were males, 67 females and the rest 67 were children. The average daily attendance of patients during the quarter under report was 8 patients per day. Hours of attendance in the Dispensary is from 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.). During the period under report following are the contributions received to the Medical Aid Relief Fund of the Dispensary:—

Amounts previously acknowledged, Rs. 1,578; (1) Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Rs. 100; (2) Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Rs. 100; (3) P. S. Lulcaca, Esq., of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Rs. 100; (4) Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., Rs. 50; (5) Collections made at the Maching shop of the G. I. P. Rly. at Matunga through Mr. R. G. D'Netto, Rs. 38; (6) Messrs. Bombay Motor Service, Ltd., Rs. 25; (7) Collections made at the right shop of the G. I. P. Rly. at Matunga through Mr. Lewis Evans, Rs. 11-14; (8) Mrs. Nigudkar, Rs. 10; (9) Bai Bhikaijee Jamshetjee Gorewalla, Rs. 5; (10) Mr. K. N. Vedantam, Rs. 5; (11) Bai Jaiji Bai Bapooji, Rs. 2; (12) A well-wisher, Rs. 2; (13) An admirer, Rs. 2; (14) Mr. D. K. Dhurandhar, LLB., Rs. 2; (15) Mr. Muscovan N. Ajinkya, Rs. 2. Total collection Rs. 2,634-0-0.

BARRACKPORE RACES

AUTUMN MEETING 3rd.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

The following are the handicaps for the Barrackpore Autumn Meeting, Third Day, to be held on Tuesday next:—

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division III.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Highland Lassie 9-5, Moon Flower 9-1, Gibson's Corner 9-0, Nirvana 8-12, Tanyum 8-12, Sonia 8-11, Lady May II 8-10, Belle Etoile 8-8, Urmila 8-6, Fraiding 8-3, She 8-1, Ethelwoni 7-12, Ethelwill 7-11, Decamp 7-7, Scottifer 7-7.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lussker 9-2, The Brat 9-0, Nosegay 9-0, Lottie 8-12, Lady Letty 8-8, Torchlight 8-8, Smoke Wreath 8-8, Glen Lusset 8-6, Fiasco 8-6, Norman Lindsay 8-4, Flying Fairy 8-3, Pommety 8-1, Avon 8-0, Ballybunion 8-0, Thrill 7-9.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Carless 9-10, Spanish Chestnut 9-5, Highfield Lady 9-0, Fine Times 8-10, Sunny Time 8-10, Mercury 8-10, Rags 8-9, Last Spot 8-9, Higher Level 8-9, Spider Legs 8-6, Little Life 8-4, Everywhere 8-4, Rose Ladia 8-1, Roxa 8-0, Lhassa 7-7, Poletrap 7-7.

THE SODEPORE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Stepaside 9-6, Fine Times 9-1, Downey Boy 9-1, Black Jess 9-1, Carless 9-0, Windsor Lady 8-13, Demon 8-12, Rags 8-11, Last Spot 8-10, Little Life 8-10, Roxa 8-5, Despicable 8-5, Maharani 8-4, The Brat 7-10, Leader 7-8, Poletrap 7-7, Cylarity 7-7.

THE GRIFFIN CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mercury 11-6, Torchlight 10-13, Jolly Friar 10-7, Arrarat 8-8, Ethelwont 8-7, Ethelwill 8-6, Wolfkin 7-11, Castle Florin 7-7, Scottifer 7-7, The Bat 7-7, Little Darling 7-7.

THE GARRICK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Verres 10-2, Saloon 9-6, No Ball 9-3, Marathon Lass 9-2, Jaunt 9-1, White Sapphire 9-1, Staples 9-0, Second Sight 8-13, Peace Celebration 8-11, Glassington 8-11, Shruleen 8-8, Warning Signal 8-4, Aplook 8-1, Rathave 8-0, My Motto 7-13, Queen Mary 7-12, Sans Peur 7-10, Golenart 7-10, Revue 7-7.

THE SODEPORE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Smoke Wreath 9-9, Lussker 9-4, Torchlight 9-3, Fiasco 9-2, Zelia 9-0, Angary 8-12, Flying Fairy 8-12, Glen Lusset 8-12, Ozorina 8-12, Slow Coach 8-4, Distinguished 8-4, Moon Flower 8-2, One Too Much 8-2, Foxter 8-1, Shwe Dino 8-0, Nirvana 7-7.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS.

ENTHUSIASM IN GUJARAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 7.

Both at Nadiad and Umreth, the fifty-third birth-day of Mahatma Gandhi evoked considerable enthusiasm for Swadeshi. At a meeting held at 6 p.m. on September 28, at Nadiad with Mr. Gokoldas Talati as Chairman, Mahatma Gandhi's lofty idealism was emphasised, and Mr. Talati summed up by remarking that if after the arrests of the Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew and Shrimad Sankaracharya of Sarda Pith any one were to co-operate with Government he would *ipso facto* forfeit his right to be called a Hindu or a Mussalman.

Both at Umreth and at Dakare, cloth-merchants have decided on a complete boycott of foreign cloth before the Hindu month of Magshar, while at Rajkot and Umreth competitive prizes were offered to those who showed a marked proficiency in the use of spinning wheels. Mr. Kalyanrai Jethabhai Baxi at Rajkot and Mr. Chhotalal Vyas at Umreth enlarged on the economic gain that would accrue from the use of Swadeshi cloth with the result that at Umreth, in particular, several men and women took vows to boycott foreign cloth and gave what foreign clothes they had to be publicly burnt. The Jayanti celebrations were in like manner gone through at Broach, Ankleshwar, Gipad, Rander, Wadhwan, Songadh, Vanz, Bianty and Bhadakava, much to the advantage of the Swadeshi movement, which made particularly great headway in the Bulswe Taluka.

PARSEE WELCOME TO THE PRINCE.

The question of presenting H. R. H. the Prince of Wales with an address of welcome on his arrival in Bombay has aroused considerable opposition among the Parsee community in Gujarat, and the signatures on the counter-requisition are fast coming in.

THE KARACHI TRIALS

REPRINT OF VERBATIM REPORT

Mr. Motwani, Manager, "New Times," Karachi, writes:—

To meet a large, eager public demand the "New Times" office is issuing a full, detailed, verbatim report of legal proceedings in the case of Ali Brothers and others. Part one containing complete proceedings in lower court and full statements of Moulana Mohomadali, Maulana Shaukatali and others is already in press and will be ready in a week's time. Price of part one is twelve annas only. As only a limited number of copies are being printed Khilafat and Congress Committees, Booksellers and individuals anxious to purchase copies are requested to write at once to the "New Times" Press, Karachi, and register their orders.

DIRECT APPOINTMENT TO EDUCATION SERVICE.

MADRAS GOVT COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

The Madras Government have reconstituted the committee appointed to advise them on the selection of candidates for the direct appointment in India to the higher branches of the Educational service with the Director of Public Instruction, ex-officio member, as Chairman and four others as members.

The Government has sanctioned the distribution of Rs. 24,45,244 among district educational counsels in the Presidency towards the payment of teaching grants to aided elementary schools.

RACING IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 9.

Cesarewitch Betting:—
5 to 1 against Tishy.
8 to 1 against Harrier.
1000 to 95 against Youton.
40 to 1 against Greek Scholar.
18 to 1 against Chat Tor.
45 to 1 against Dinah Morris, and Charleville.
775 to 100 against Devizes.
19 to 2 against Front Line.
16 to 1 against Moneyglass.

Cambridgeshire Betting:—
15 to 1 against Soranus.
25 to 1 against Lady Sleipner.
40 to 1 against Lacrosse.

ENGLISH RACING.

DUKE OF YORK'S HANDICAP.

The Duke of York's Handicap resulted as follows:—

Paragon	1
Abbot's Trace	2
The Winter King	3

Betting:—
100 to 8 against.
5 to 4 against.
20 to 1 against.

Eleven ran. Won by a head. Length and a half between the second and the third.

PROBABLES IN CZAREWITCH.

The Probable starters for Cesarewitch are:—

Yutoi (Jelliss); Harrier (Donoghue); Devizes (Spear); Charleville (Strydom); Chat Tor (Brennan); Greek Scholar (Hulme); Moneyglass (Ledson); Front Line (F. Fox); Aris (Speck); First Wheat (Shatwell); Savile Row (Rose); Arravale (Lynch); Caltrop (McConnell); North Walthum (Elliott); Swinerton (Blank); Dronnaning Wilhelmina (Crickmere); Dinah Morris (Richards); Thishy (Weston); Santavon (F. L. Bullock); Fast-and-Furious (T. Morgan).

HELP FOR ANGORA.

SWARAJA-KEY TO TURKISH QUESTION.

Under the joint auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and the Bhavnagri Memon Mandal a public meeting was held on Saturday at 8-30 p.m. in the compound of the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, presiding.

There were numerous speakers whose addresses were interspersed with music and recitations which kept the audience lively till midnight, when the proceedings terminated.

THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Chotani at the outset outlined the purpose for which the meeting was called, viz: for helping the Angora Government and the Turkish people who were in dire distress at the present time. He said that the condition of the Turkish people was so miserable that the stoutest heart would quail to look at them. They had been left alone in their pitiable and miserable lot. No body had come forward to do them justice simply because they are not Christians. The Deputation that went to England to plead on their behalf had failed in its mission to get justice. If there was justice at all it was for other nations but not for Musulmans and India. There were many people in the West who were talking of justice and righteousness in high flown language, such as Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson but as far as the Turks were concerned they had no sympathy or help in money and materials from outside source except God. It was therefore, the duty of Indian Moslems to help their brethren in distress. The Turks were engaged in war fare for many years past and yet their adversaries did not give them respite. If they were still in existence it was because God was merciful and kind.

He then described the actrocities and enormities inflicted on the Turks, their wives and children by the Greeks and said for 600 years the Turks had given their lives for Islam and Khilafat. The three messengers of God and exponents of public opinion were clapped into prison,

He wound up his address by exhorting his audience (1) to cement Hindu-Moslem unity still closer and stronger because they were passing through a critical time when the policy of divide and rule was applied in its full vigour. The Moderates were clashed against the extremists and the Hindus against the Muslems and therefore it was the more incumbent upon them to be more strongly united. (2) Then there was the Swadeshi propaganda with "Charkhas" in every house as propounded by Mahatma Gandhi to which they should all put their heart and soul. Raw materials from India were going to Europe in large quantities every year and returned in different garb to India, which cost Indian consumers freight both ways plus the large profits of manufacturers. It was time for Indians to industrialize India so that India can stand on her legs and become a powerful manufacturing country of the world even beating its western competitors. (3) Then there was Swarajya. He said that the eyes of the Middle East were concentrated at the present moment upon India. The Middle East's emancipation lay in India's getting Swarajya. So long at India was not free, Middle East too will not be free from the shackles and intrigues of the West. (Applause).

MRS. NAIDU.

Then made a stirring appeal on behalf of the Turks who were in a pitiable condition saying it was their duty to employ their treasure, and their pockets and all that was dear to them for these brave people. It was the duty of every Indian, whether Hindu, Mohamedan, Parsi or Christian, to let the cry of his brother Turk come near the core of his heart. It was the Turk who kept the Khilafat intact for so long. To help the Turks successfully it was essential that we got *Swarajaya*, without which it was not possible to help them materially. The Turkish homes have been outraged and the brave soldiers are being subdued. In helping them she said, we were not only discharging our duty but also were doing humanitarian work as well.

Coming to the question of foreign cloth she said it was their—India's as well Turks'—determination never to put on foreign cloth. So they (Turks) returned the clothes we had sent them saying "we would stand on our feet unto the last rather than pollute our bodies with foreign cloth made in Europe." She appealed all Indians—Hindus, Moslems, Parsees and Christians to give their foreign clothes for bonfire, and while witnessing the burning flames of their clothing made of foreign cloth going heavenward, they should also let their prayer go to heaven along with the flames that they will burn into flame their foreign servitude as well, once and for all. Let all the Moslems to whom Koran was sacred and the Hindus who had reverence for their *Shastras* say with one voice that they would not rest until justice was done to the Turks' for their cause was our cause. (Applause)

MAULANA AZAD SUBHANI.

Then made a brief speech and said that India had to consider Angora as a part and parcel of her body. If a part of the body was afflicted the whole body got ill and unless the afflicted part was cured the whole body would remain ill.

He therefore, exhorted the audience if they had love for their religion and for their country to do their best to remove the affliction of Angora.

MR. KHAUILKER

Then said that the news of the last few days confirmed their belief that even in spite of help of arms and ammunitions from the Allied countries the Turks were in ascendancy and within a few days they should not be surprised to hear if news reached India that the whole Greek Army was swept away in to the sea. (Laughter.)

MR YAKUB HUSSAN.

Then addressing the meeting said that the small army of Turks was not given a little respite. The war which was going on now was not between Greece and Turks only, but between Asia and Europe. The future of Asia or Europe depended upon its final issue. If England had not broken its pledges thousands of Turkish homes would not have been destroyed, thousands of soldiers would not have lost their lives and the Moslem feelings would not have been outraged. He said that if English statesmen were really thoughtful and diplomatic they would have tried to conciliate the Moslems and respected their religious feelings. If they had done so, *Swarajaya* would have been far off for India, but by outraging Moslem religious sentiment they have made Hindu—Moslem unity indissoluble.

MR B. F. BHARUCHA

Who was the last speaker made a thoughtful speech and exhorted the audience to view the events of the day calmly, dispassionately and patiently. He said that when the war broke out they were told that it was a war of right against might. At that time Maulana Abdulla Bari was assured by Lord Hardinge that the Holy Places would not be touched by the British and that the Sultanate would remain intact. In the beginning of 1918, when he German army was victorious and there was every possibility of France and England being swept away, the "Wizard of Wales"—Mr. Lloyd George—made an appeal to Indians to help them, assuring us that Asia Minor and Khalifate would remain safe. The Hindu Moslem sepoys were sent to Aleppo, and Mesopotamia and the dire situation was averted, but soon after the war the pledges were broken. The Sultan's son was arrested and imprisoned and Palestine, Syria and Thrace were divided among the Allies. He said God would never forgive England for this breach of trust. Soon a time will come inspired from God above, when like Persia, England will have to vacate even Mesopotamia and their oil mines and mineral interests will go to the winds.

The proceedings terminated late at midnight with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, when it was announced that Rs. 7,101 were realised for Angora fund, and subscriptions were flowing in from the audience.

OBEYING COMMANDMENT OF SHARIAT.

A MILITARY CLERK RESIGNS.

Mr. Manzoor Hasan, clerk in the office of the Adjutant, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rly. Regiment (A. F. I.), Parel, has written a letter to the Adjutant resigning his post "in obedience to the commandments of 'Shariat' and the 'Fatwa' of the Ulema of India."

KHULNA FAMINE.

DOING GOOD BY STEALTH.

Sir P. C. Roy writes:—

A remarkable feature has been noticed in connection with the contributions received from the public. Many donors have expressed their desire not to have their names published in the columns of the papers. A Bengalee merchant, for instance, has paid Rs. 2,000 to the fund under the veil of annonimity. Several ladies and Marawari gentlemen have also followed suit. To crown all, a Bombay gentleman has just forwarded a cheque of Rs. 1,000 to me through the Chief Accountant of a Bank taking every possible care to have his name unrevealed. Evidently these donors prefer to "Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame."

PIR MOTAMIYA SAHEB'S SCHEME.

A correspondent writes:—

Pir Motamiya Saheb of the Chishtiya Gadi of Mangrol who has organised a scheme "a cow in every home," has been moving from place to place with his mission and explains to the people the usefulness of cow which is the prime factor of agriculture in India. He has been moving all over the Presidency and doing his best to carry the propaganda ahead. It is said that sixty thousand cows are protected under his scheme which has become very popular.

WORKING COMMITTEE

POONA'S SUPPORT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 8.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona, under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, was held, Mr. N. C. Kelkar presiding. Mr. Bhopatkar proposed the Working Committee's resolution, calling upon all government servants in the Civil and Military employ to sever their connection with Government. Mr. Gangadharao Deshpande, in supporting the resolution, made a stirring speech tracing the history of the development of the present struggle and remarking that the last stage had been reached. Dr. Moonje emphasized the necessity of Hindu-Moslem unity. Mr. Aney of Yeotmal explained the nature of the government established by law and remarked that the present prosecutions of the Ali Brothers under S124A, of I.P.C. turned the promises in the Queen's Proclamation to scraps of paper. The theory of Divine Dispensation in the British connection was exploded by this time. The resolution was carried.

Another resolution congratulating Dr. Babasaheb Paranjpe on his incarceration was passed and the guests were garlanded.

ZEMINDAR CASE POSTPONED.

(Associated Press.)

Judgment in the Zamindar case in which Maulana Akhta Ali Khan and Ghulam Kadie Khan stand charged with sedition, has been further postponed till the 17th instant.

PUBLIC MEETING OF BOMBAY WOMEN

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of women was held on Sunday afteronon at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Mahatma Gandhi and Lala Lajpatrai and others spoke on "The present situation." The meeting was for ladies dressed in Khaddar and Swadeshi clothes alone. Mrs. Naidu presided. The full report of the meeting will appear to-morrow.

PUNJAB MOHAMMEDAN DEPUTATION

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct 9.

A public meeting last evening declared that the Punjab Mohammedan Deputation that recently waited on the Viceroy did not represent Mohammedans.

SIMLA WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The disturbance from the Bay has moved rapidly across the Peninsula without causing violent winds and is passing near Marmagao into the Arabian sea where it may develop into a storm again. It has caused heavy rain in Madras Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the south of Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras, Deccan, North of Madras coast and local in Konkan, Malabar, Bombay, Deccan, north of Hyderabad. A few falls also occured in Burma, Assam, Bengal, southeast of Madras.

Principal amounts:—Karwar and Nizamabad one and half; Hyderabad, (Deccan) one. Calicut, two; Madras one, Bellary four; Cuddapah three; Nellore and Madura one and half; Masulipatam one; Cocanada viz Agraatam two.

Forecast:—Extension in Konkan and Bombay Deccan.

LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.

A meeting of the Dhulia friends and admirers of the late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle was held on the 7th instant, at Mr. Babasaheb Patale's house where a resolution was passed condoling the untimely death of the great Maratha actor.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION

A cable has been received that Mr. K. P. Sivasankara Menon has passed first in the Indian Civil Service examination, this being the first instance of an Indian having topped the list. Another successful candidate from Madras is Mr. V. N. Kudva, a holder of the Tata Scholarship. From the Bombay Presidency has passed Mr. Yashwant alias Govind Narayan Sukhtankar. Mr. Sukhtankar graduated from the Elphinstone College in 1919. He passed the Cambridge Tripos with History and Economics as his optional subject in July last.

LATEST CABLE.

IRISH CONFERENCE

SINN FEIN DELEGATES ARRIVE IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Recd. at 12 a.m. Oct. 9.

With the exception of Mr. Michael Collins, who is proceeding to London on October 10th, the Sinn Fein delegates to the London Conference left Dublin at eight this morning. They were cheered by enthusiastic crowds at the station and on the Kingstown pier. Upon their arrival in London, the Sinn Feiners were met by a band of Irish pipers. They were accorded enthusiastic reception by Huge crowd.

THE HAGUE:

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DEFERS DECISION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Recd. at 12 a.m. Oct. 9.

The London Chamber of Commerce has deferred its decision as regards the acceptance of "The Hague Rules 1921" which were drafted on September 4th regarding the carriage of goods by sea, after a debate in the course of which sharp opposition to the Rules was expressed by Sir Stephen Dimitriadi on behalf of the Committee of the Indian Trade Associations and representative of timber trade.

FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

SATISFACTORY TERMINATION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Recd. 12 a.m., Oct. 9.

By way of contrast to the strenuous opposition to which the Franco-German negotiations have throughout been subjected by the French nationalists and manufacturers, signing of Loucheur Rathenau protocol on Oct. 7th, is hailed by the French press today as the most important step yet taken towards repairing the ruin in the devastated regions of France. It has been suggested by both the French and the English critics that France was going behind the backs of the Allies in negotiating direct with Germany in order to secure more than would have been done under the Allied reparations scheme.

The "Figaro" to-day replying to this insinuation, says that it might be retorted that France had been more ruined than the Allies; but the fact is that France will not benefit compared with [illegible] unless Germany ceases all payments [illegible] it is for Britain to see that [illegible] breach of the Treaty does not occur. The French correspondents in Berlin forecast speedy abolition of military sanctions and quote Rathenau as saying that the agreement marks the beginning of economic reconstruction of Europe and the world while Chancellor Wirth declares that Germany is ready to conclude a similar agreement with Britain.

RETURN OF SHANTUNG.

CHINA'S REPLY TO JAPAN'S OFFER

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Recd. 1-15 a.m. Oct. 10.

Peking.—The Chinese reply to the Japanese recent offer to return Shantung which was delivered on October 5th says that the bases of negotiations suggested by Japan are highly objectionable to the Chinese Government and the people. The reply takes the line that Germany's lease of Kiaochau expired when China declared war, therefor no question of leasehold arises and Japan should retire from Shantung, as China is anxious to encourage commerce and opening of further ports for foreign trade may be left to the Chinese judgment and not to negotiations with Japan. The reply objects to the suggested joint control of the Shantung railway and demands unconditional return of the railway for payment. It concludes by saying that China has repeatably urged evacuation of the Japanese troops from Shantung and is prepared to take over policing of the railway.

KING OPENS MANCHESTER ROYAL EXCHANGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Recd. at 12 a.m. Oct. 9.

The King arrived at Manchester to-day to open the new Royal Exchange. His Majesty, who previously had expressed desire that no money should be spent on decorations or on his reception, in reply to the address of welcome given by the Chairman of the Exchange, said that he was sorely troubled by the present widespread unemployment but hoped that the efforts of his ministers to alleviate and prevent it would be successful.

RUSSO-POLISH AGREEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Recd. 1-15 a.m. Oct. 10.

Helsingfors.—The Russian Mission states that the Polish and the Russian Governments have reached agreement under which the former undertakes to comply with Russia's demands regarding the activities of the revolutionary Russian organisation on Polish side of frontier; while the Russian Government undertakes to fulfil the obligations under the Treaty of Riga and the work of evacuation of the commission will begin.

RESULT OF LONDON-BRIGHTON WALKING RACE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Recd. at 12 a.m. Oct. 9.

The Surrey Walking Club held exciting London to Brighton walking race which resulted as follows:—

(1) Donato Pavesi (Italy) in 8 hours 30 minutes 27¾ seconds.

(2) W. Atkinson (Southgate and Wood Green Athletic Associations 9 hours 15 minutes 21 seconds.

(3) J. Allen (Belgrave Harriers) 9 hours 16 minutes 53 seconds.

OBSOLETE WARSHIPS ON SALE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Recd. at 12 a.m. Oct. 9.

The Admiralty announces that it is prepared to sell a number of surplus and obsolete warships for breaking up purposes at moderate prices on instalment system if purchasers guarantee immediate work in order to relieve unemployment.

Mr. A. K. Graham has arrived at Government House.

His Excellency attended the Races on Saturday.

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"The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, October 10, 1921.

INSULTING THE PRINCE.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is understood to have expressed a wish that the municipal corporations and other public bodies in this country intending to present addresses to him will not indulge in excessive expenditure in this connection and that he would much prefer if these public bodies devoted the funds to "the alleviation of poverty and suffering or to similar laudable objects of a public nature." We cannot say as yet how our municipalities and other public bodies will respect this declared wish of the royal visitor, but it is obvious that the Government of India and the various provincial Governments do not think that the royal suggestion is addressed to *them*.

That we are not misreading the mentality of officialdom and are doing them no injustice, will be apparent to any unbiassed observer of the proceedings, both in the Legislative Assembly and in the local Council, in connection with the voting of special grants for the reception and entertainment of the Prince. The fact that there is widespread famine in some parts of the country and that there is acute distress all round owing to the prevailing high prices and scarcity of foodgrains, does not affect the various Governments' decision to spend at least half a crore of rupees from public funds over the Prince's tour. Half a crore or more will be spent by the Princes of India. Thus at least a hundred lakhs will have been squandered in pomp and pageantry while hundreds of thousands are in the grip of dire distress and while the Prince himself is anxious that there should be no extravagance and all available funds should be expended on alleviation of the poverty and sufferings of the people of India. That is how the Prince's countrymen, the "rulers" of this country, honour his expressed wish! We say nothing here about the political unrest and the determination of the people to boycott the visit of the Prince, for it is clear that the bureaucracy, and its friends, the Cooperators, have resolved to make it appear that the unrest and the determination are non-existent. It is this resolve and compact that are at the bottom of the feverish preparations afoot to make the reception to the Prince appear as "magnificent" as possible, without regard to expense or decency The Bombay Council has been forced to vote a grant of nearly three and a half lakhs for the reception at the Apollo Bunder, another grant of over two lakhs for the illuminations, Rs. 81,000 for "improvements' at Government House —there seems to be no limit to the "improvements" one can make to gubernatorial residences!—Rs. 1,62,000 for police *bundobust* during the visit, Rs. 25,000 for the Political Department, and several other grants, bringing the total amount of the vote to eight lakhs and seventy-three thousands rupees. This is apart from what the various municipalities, including our own, will spend for the illumination and decoration of their own buildings and repair of roads and for the addresses and the caskets to be presented by them.

No satisfactory excuse was given to the Council by the Government for not placing the above estimates of expenditure before the Finance Committee, yet the Council, after a half-hearted protest, meekly submitted to the official dictation, because, obviously, any serious opposition to the grants would have been construed *a la Sapru* as disloyalty and treason and we know sufficiently of the moral courage of even the staunchest "Liberal" in the Council to expect that these Co-operators would have the hardihood to tell the official wasters his real thoughts on the callous extravagance they are indulging in for the so-called entertainment of the Prince. Entertainment forsooth! In the face of the expressed wish of the Prince, the squandering of two lakhs on mere illuminations and three and a half lakhs on a reception on landing must appear as a direct insult to the Prince. We ask if it too late for the official world to realise the indecency of their whole programme of "entertainment."

THE FISCAL COMMISSION.

The personnel and terms of reference of the much discussed Fiscal Commission are at last announced. But for the fact that the political atmosphere is surcharged with issues of the utmost gravity, the appointment of this commission would have aroused much greater attention than has been the case in fact. Even so, we are aware that canvassing for a seat on the Commission has been going on for some time past with the most unblushing assiduity; and while that fact may indicate a modicum of common sense on the part of the members who have sought their seats on the Commission with more selfishness than discretion, it is also likely that their efforts may have prevented the authorities from making a better selection from a wider field. The Government of Lord Reading must be incredibly obtuse if they have not already perceived that an overwhelming majority of the intellectuals in the country have adopted Non-Cooperation, and consequently no representatives from among them are available for ornamenting the back rows of packed commissions. They must have perceived the necessity and expediency of humouring or rewarding those of their henchmen who, though Indians, still consider it a privilege to be made instrumental in bartering away the birthright of their motherland for a mess of pottage. Hence we find on the personnel of the Commission names of individuals the reason of whose selection is no longer a secret to the initiated. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla is a host in himself. With his tact and acumen, his experience and information there is not much danger of Indian interests being ignored by default. The theoretical side is well represented by Professors Keynes and Coyaji. Apart from the felicitous euphony of their verbal alliteration, they seem to hold out a guarantee, that should this Commission definitely pronounce against the hitherto prevailing Free Trade policy, it will not be for want of stalwart defenders of its sacrosanct principles. Prof. Keynes particularly is an international luminary who has deserved well of humanity by his unselfish exposure of the Versailles Pact. But we cannot ignore his fanatical faith in the doctrines of Free Trade. For the rest, the composition of the Commission announced, must shatter what little hopes may have been entertained in non-official quarters in this country of any good resulting from its labours. Excepting the President and Mr. Coyaji none of the Indian members of the Commission have any title to that intimate knowledge of the economic problems of this country that may be considered absolutely necessary for the purpose; while of the European members it may safely be said that with the possible exception of one or two, none of them have up to now bothered themselves about the need of meddling with the tariffs drawn up by the Government of India's fiscal "experts,," save in so far as these tariffs have affected adversely the vested interests of the European mercantile community or the investing public at "Home." The majority of the members of the Commission are not even second-rate men. It would have been better if no commission had been appointed at all than that such a motley committee should have been entrusted with the important task of shaping the fiscal policy of this country. We have no hesitation in saying that the conclusions and recommendations of a commission like the one appointed will not be acceptable to the public of this country. If the Commission is to inspire any confidence in the public its personnel must be radically altered. If that is not done, the Commission might as well have been still born.

As for Mr. Keynes, there is another reason why his appointment does not elicit from us unmingled commendation. We can no longer we cannot overlook his single-handed fight for the now utterly discredited gold exchange standard for India. Assuming that it is right and proper to have representatives of English economic opinion on this Commission, it must be confessed no better choice could have been made whether for ornamental purpose or intrinsic worth. It would be insulting to Mr. Keynes if the suggestion were made of an *arriere pensee* in his acceptance of the appointment, though the example of Sir T. Holland, as President of the Industrial commission, with an eye to the membership of the Viceregal Council, is too recent and too painful to be ignored. But we do feel that the danger of appointing to a Commission, composed as it is largely of figureheads, any Englishman with the authority, learning and prestige which Mr. Keynes rightly commands, cannot be exaggerated. We would ask the colleagues of Mr. Keynes on the Commission, while it is yet time for them, to be armed against that wealth of learning and keenness of argument which Mr. Keynes will undoubtedly bring to the inquiry. We can no longer allow even Mr. Keynes to turn the main issue into an academic inquiry. The country is decided—it is unanimous—in favour of some effective measure of protection to indigenous industries against the ruthless competition from outside. What the Commission is expected to do is to frame a comprehensive working scheme for the realisation of this ideal.

It is exceedingly regreetable that Lord Reading's Government should have so far ignored the public sentiment of this country as to word the terms of reference ambiguously enough to cause a possible difference of opinion. "To examine with reference to all the interests concerned the Tariff Policy of the Government of India" may quite easily afford handle to the *soi disant* friend of the Indian consumer for a plea of cheapness as resulting from unlimited freedom of trade. It would be the height of absurdity to appoint a commisssion which would reiterate what we have been so painfully familiarised with—the unceasing greed of a nation of shopkeepers. But when we find included in the terms of reference "the question of the desirability of adopting the principle of Imperial Preference" we lose all patience. Even stark free trade is better than Imperial Preference. There is nothing in the whole domain of political phrase-mongering which the average Britisher understands less or values more than the clap-trap of Imperial Preference. There is nothing in the entire system of political organisation which would make more effectually for the weakening of inter-imperial bonds, especially as between India and the United Kingdom. If the public opinion of this country has any influence with the Government of India; if the ultimate welfare of this country does at all count with the powers-that-be; if even the maintenance of the British Empire itself in its only acceptable form—a federation of equal and autonomous peoples—is at all prized, let this question be treated with the silence and indifference it deserves, and let the Commission concentrate its inquiry on the only problem the country wants to be see solved—the formulation of a practical and comprehensive scheme for the revival and encouragement of industries in India.

Notes of the Day.

Sir P. C. Ray on the Charka.

Sir P. C. Ray's remarks on the Charka, coming as they do from one who is the antithesis of a sentimentalist, and who, moreover, as he himself tells us, is a great believer in up-to-date machinery for certain purposes, will be a hard nut to crack to those "paper economists" in this country who have been scoffing at the primitive wheel, with the help of which Mahatma Gandhi is attempting to revolutionise the economic and political conditions of India. It is significant that the distinguished scientist's change of outlook towards the cult of the Charka has occurred as a direct result of his experiences of the Khulna famine. Sir P. C. Ray realises like Mahatma Gandhi that even an anna a day to a starving man or woman, earned through the Charka, would be the means of saving his or her life. Moreover, as Sir P. C. Ray points out, the peasantry, who form the vast majority of the population of this country, lives in enforced idleness for the major portion of the year, for want of a subsidiary occupation. If they only take to spinning and weaving in their cottages during their leisure hours, their income is sure to be materially increased. The Charka and the handloom will also stand them in good stead when there is scarcity. There is thus nothing impracticable and visionary in the economics of Mahatma Gandhi. On the other hand, as Sir P. C. Ray realises, the cult of the Charka is bound to prove the salvation of the India's teeming millions who are at present living from hand to mouth throughout the year and hundreds of thousands of whom are always in the grip of famine.

Bernard Shaw on Indian Situation.

"Looker-On" publishes the following interesting letter written by Bernard Shaw to a friend in Bombay:

"I do not believe in the civilizing power of the European. If you make a study of the works of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, you will find that the English author of "Stalky and Co.," is a barbarian, but the Anglo-Indian author of "Kim" and "Puran Das" is a man who has been touched by a civilization which has lifted his imagination to a much higher plane. What I do believe in is the decivilizing power of the position in which the Englishman now finds himself in India and Eyypt. That position is so unnatural and dangerous that unless matters go quite smoothly he becomes panic-stricken and commits grotesque atrocities to intimidate his neighbours, because his neighbours are necessarily his enemies. An Indian should, however, guard himself against reproaching the Anglo-Indian for he thereby implies that a better result is possible, and that if the Anglo-Indian did his duty in India there would be nothing but gratitude for him. I, as an Irishman, always assure the English that if our positions were reversed, and we governed the English from Dublin through the Tower of London, Irish misgovernment of England would be much worse than English mis-government of Ireland, because the English are more easily oppressed than the Irish. It is necessary to stick to the position that the government of one nation against its will by another nation raises no question whether such government is good or bad; it is in itself mis-government, and would be bad even if it produced perfect order and natural prosperity. To argue about its merits is like disputing whether prussic acid is sweet or sour.

'Honours Easy."

Mr. Shaw proceeds:—

"Further, since the worst tyranny is that which imposes a higher standard of conduct than is natural—for instance, compelling all men to live the life of saints or Buddhas—I object to be governed by a superior race even more than by an inferior one. So that the Englishman may take it as he likes, as superior, inferior, or equal: I object to his governing me, though I have no objection whatever to a federal union of Irish Government and English Government for supernational purposes. On the colour question I think the North American Indian found the right attitude on that when he called the European a paleface. The redskin being proud of being a redskin, and the paleface of being a paleface, 'honors were easy' as they say at whist. You will notice that the Irishman never for a moment doubts his superiority to the Englishman, and pities everyone who was not born in Ireland. There is danger in such monstrous national self-conceit: but it is less depressing than the opposite fault of accepting the inferior position. In India, the garrison deliberately boycotts the Indian socially; in fact, an English traveller who wishes to visit Indians in their houses is told pretty plainly that if he does so he will no longer be welcome at the Residency. If I were an Indian I should not deprecate this: I should meet it by a stiffer exclusiveness, a fiercer racial pride; for when it comes to crude boycotting, a thousand families can boycott one much more effectively then one family can boycott a thousand."

"The Cruel Stupidity of Capitalism."

We have not heard in this country anything about the tremendous fight for justice which the Poplar guardians are waging against "the cruel stupidity of capitalism", and for which they have gone to prison. They are doing so, 'not with any display of martyrdom, or in any mood except that of the simple resolve to see justice done. They are going because it is the only way left open to them of making an effective protest against injustice." This situation of the Poplar Borough Council is the result of the Council's refusal "to load upon the shoulders of the poor financial burdens they are unable to carry." On May 10 last, the London County Council issued a precept on Poplar requiring the payment of £135,778 by four quarterly instalments, and the Metropolitan Asylums Board demanded two sums of £7,035 each. The Poplar Council declined to levy rates for these demands and in this course the Council was determined by Government's refusal to refund to it certain payments made in the last financial year to the unemployed, which left it with a deficit of £20,000 in respect of last year. Government persisted in saddling the local authority with a *national* charge and the Poplar Borough Council, taking the view that the attitude of Government was unjust, refused to pay heed to the precept of the L. C. C., because behind the specific cause of Poplar's trouble lay "the problem that affects all the poorer London Boroughs—namely, that the poor have to maintain the poor."

For the Sake of Justice!

The L. C. C. and the Asylums Board, however, secured writs of Mandamus against the Council ordering the rates to be levied. The case came before the Courts on several occasions and, finally, on August 4, the decision was promulgated that writs of attachment should operate on August 31 against 30 members of the Council for contempt of Court, in refusing, as members of the Council, to obey the order to levy the rates! Undeterred by such decision, the members continued their protest and resorted to passive resistance for which they have been sent to jail. In the meantime, the sympathies of the poor and the working classes and the ex-service men are with the selfless and devoted champions of the poor, who rather than foreswear the interests of the poor rate-payers, have chosen to go to prison. Huge demonstrations have been held, and the action of Government condemned from many a platform. Yet not one word of all this gigantic protest against injustice, has hitherto been conveyed to us by Reuter's!

Departmental Mysteries.

We are informed that on the night of Wednesday last at 11 p.m. the private secretary to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj sent an urgent Press message to twenty-six important Indian and Anglo-Indian papers all over the country giving a brief summary of the Leaders' manifesto. On the evening of the 6th—full 40 hours after the telegram was handed over in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay,—the following communication was received by the private secretary from the Telegraph Superintendent intimating that the message was withheld:—

"I have the honour to inform you that your Press telegram No. Ad. 902-27 dated 4th October addressed to 26 addresses has been stopped under orders of Bombay Goverament Home Department as the text of the same is objectionable and request the favour of your returning early the enclosed voucher duly signed, etc., etc."

Yet the previous day, that is, 5th October, neither the Home ed any objection to the despatch by the Associated Press of a lengthy message reproducing almost in entirety both the manifesto and Mahatma Gandhi's communique on the subject of his foreshadowed arrest. Who, after this will say that the Home Department is not affected with muddle-headedness or that it is not impartial?

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT SWADESHI.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

APPOINTMENT OF AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVE

ASTONISHMENT IN LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. at 1 a.m. Oct. 9.

Mr. Hughes' announcement that the appointment of Mr. Pearce was made following upon the interchange of cables between Australia and the United States has caused astonishment in London as it was the first intimation that Australia had been negotiating directly with America. A Melbourne message received to-day however explains that the appointment of Mr. Pearce is solely due to cables from Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. Hughes and that the telegrams between Washington and Melbourne only referred to the Delegate's accommodation.

PREMIER PROBABLY TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Premier has notified his inability to attend the Washington Conference there are grounds for believing that the decision may be changed. America is most anxious for his presence and considerable influential pressure is being exercised to induce him to reconsider his plans. It was strongly supported at the meeting of the Cabinet today and now it is extremely likely that Mr. Lloyd George will go if other developments render it possible.

BURNING TOPICE DISCUSSED BV CABNET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., Oct. 9.

A full meeting of the Cabinet yesterday discussed the questions of unemployment the Washington Conference and the Irish Conference. The Premier presented the proposals of the "Unemployed" Committee of the Cabinet which involve an expenditure of fifteen millions sterling for immediate relief and these proposals were discussed thoroughly after which a Bill embodying the Government's proposals to deal with unemployment and the Trade Slump was drafted. The Bill is to be considered today.

ALLIED WAR DEBTS TO UNITED STATES

SECRETARY OF TREASURY WANTS AUTHORITY TO NEGOTIATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 2 a.m., Oct. 9.

Washington. The question of funding nearly ten billion dollars worth of Allied War Debts to the United States was raised by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, today, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Mellon urged that the Congress should take early action in giving him fullest authority to conduct funding negotiations at the earliest possible opportunity. Indebtedness of one allied Nation to another must also be considered. In other words, he said, America must cooperate with the other creditor Nations in arranging for a plan of settlement. The Governments of Europe who owed about one nineteenth of the total debt would in a year be in a condition to pay interest of which none had yet been collected. No Foreign Government had suggested cancellation of the Debt since 1919. Mr. Mellon deprecated the deferring of Legislation until after the Disarmaments Conference. Several Members objected to placing such vast power in the hands of one man.

BRITISH OVERSEAS LOAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. Oct. 8.

New York.—The first British Overseas Government Loan in the United States is now being negotiated. The National City Company is offering twelve million dollars worth of Queensland bonds with the currency of twenty years at the interest of seven per cent. In connection with the foregoing it may be recalled that Queensland endeavoured to arrange flotation of the Loan in London last year, but the negotiations broke down in consequence of the financial circles requiring guarantees in view of certain legislation passed in Queensland, and the guarantees were not forthcoming.

IRISH CONFERENCE.

GOVER MENT REPRESENTATIVE OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

The names of the Government Representatives at the Irish Conference are officially confirmed. The Attorney General will join the Conference whenever Constitutional questions are discussed.

GREECE AND OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

STRATEGIC GUARANTEE.

CLAIM OF MODERATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Oct 8.

Athens.—A semi-official statement says that it is stated in political circles that Greece will continue to hold as pledges the territory which she has conquered in order to make the Kemalists recognise the facts of the position. It is pointed out that, in response to the counsels of moderation emanating from Britain, the Greek Government has officially declared that, being animated by no spirit of conquest, it would show moderation towards the adversaries, and would only hold the territories in military occupation because it considered that it was indispensable to have economic and strategical guarantees for the territories awarded to Greece under the Treaty of Sevres.

TURKS REPORTED TO BE REPULSED NO AFION KARAHISSAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 9-40 a.m. Oct. 8.

Athens.—A Greek communique admits that strong cavalry attacks have been made on the Afion-Karahissar front, but declares that the Turks were repulsed with heavy losses.

TURKISH ATTITUDE RE EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 9-40 a.m. Oct. 8.

Constantinople.—The agreement as regards the release of the British prisoners, which, as reported from Angora, arranged for the immediate mutual release of the British and the Turkish prisoners, provides that all prisoners must be brought to Ineboli for exchange. Those, who the Turks allege are anxious to remain in Turkish hands, must sign a declaration to that effect in the presence of a British officer.

Negotiations with the French Government's missioner, M. Franklin Bouillon have not progressed much beyond the agreement concerning prisoners as the Kemalists, in view of their military successes, are inclined to stiffen their attitude, and are now raising difficulties about the agreement which was negotiated by M. Bouillon in July. Of that agreement it is stated on good authority, the main bases were economic concessions, notably exploitation of the Baghdad Railway and preferential treatment economically in exchange for the French support to the Turkish claims in Thrace and Smyrna.

INDIAN MOSLEM PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., Oct. 9.

Reuter is informed that of the British prisoners in Turkey, at least twenty including Colonel Rawlinson, Captains Ogden and Campbell and Lieutenants Parkin, Campling and Knox and one other are to be exchanged at Ineboli for the Turkish prisoners from Malta. It is understood that the prisoners whom the Turks allege are anxious to remain so are Moslems belonging to the Indian Forces.

NENTRAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE ALBANIAN SITUATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 9-40 p.m., Oct. 8.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations has approved of the appointment of a commission of three neutrals to proceed to Albania to investigate the situation there.

FIRST WEDDING IN KHADI.

The marriage ceremony took place yesterday between Mr. Manchersha D. Lavangia and Miss Dinbanu R. D. Patel at the Cama Baug. The one remarkable feature of the wedding was that almost every one was clothed in Khaddar, including the bride and the bridegroom. The "band" was also Indian purely. There was a large number of guests of the different communities. Mahatma Gandhi and Lala Lajpatrai and Mrs. Naidu were also present at the ceremony and the Mahatma blessed the happy couple. This is the first wedding of its kind in the city where Khaddar was the only fashionable wear for everyone.

Washington.—The shippers of Egyptian cotton at Alexandria have been offered a rate to American ports of ten shillings under the rate fixed by the British Shipping Conference.

Brisbane.—With reference to the report from New York that Queensland bonds were being offered by the National City Company, the Premier, the Hon. E. G. Theodore, flatly denied, has that the Queensland Government is carrying on financial negotiations anywhere else than in London.

THE BONFIRE.

BOYCOTT STILL UNSATISFACTORY.

NO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE WITHOUT SWADESHI.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MOVING APPEAL.

BOMBAY CONFIRMS KARACHI RESOLUTION.

At the bonfire near the Elphinstone Mills on Sunday night the crowd was as large as on the last occasion. It could be counted only in lakhs. The enthusiasm of th people was also very great. From early afternoon people were moving towards the Elphinstone Road, clothed in Khaddar and later in the evening it was impossible to pass along the Elphinstone Birdge and its precincts. But the meeting, in spite of such a large crowd, was the most orderly, perhaps the most orderly of all the meetings of this kind in Bombay. The whole crowd was very quiet all the time and for this a great deal of credit is due to the large number of volunteers. In the middle of the arena a large platform was erected for the leaders and near it the foreign clothes which had been collected during the past few days were arranged in the shape of a pyramid. All sorts of clothes of foreign make were there—costly silk Saris, full of brocades, costly coats, shirts, hats, and in fact everything that was considered necessary up to this time, was there thrown in a heap, all well arranged soaked in kerosine and mixed with crackers.

Mrs. Naidu presided at the meeting and Mahatma Gandhi moved the principal and the only resolution before the meeting, supported by the various leaders like Lala Lajpatrai, Maulana Azad Subhani, Babu Rajendra Lal, etc. Mahatma Gandhi whose speech was full of pathos moved his hearers very much and he spoke with a great deal of feeling and sorrow. Some tears were to be seen in his eyes, so moved he was by sorrow at the failure on the part of the people in doing their duty towards their country. After the resolution, which was similar to that of the Karachi resolution, was passed all standing, the Mahatma lighted the heap of foreign clothing and it burned on merrily amidst the loud noise of crackers and bursting flames. The sight was extremely impressive; the vast audience, the burning clothes, and the passionate speakers, under God's sky in the growing night.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mahatma Gandhi moved:—This meeting of the citizens of Bombay re-affirms the following Resolution of the Working Committee held in Bombay on the 5th instant:—

"The Working Committee congratulates the Ali Brothers and their comrades upon their prosecution and having considered the Resolution of the Khilafat Conference held at Karachi regarding Military Service under the Government, the Working Committee is of opinion that the Resolution virtually re-affirms the principle laid down by the Congress at its special session in Calcutta, and its ordinary session in Nagpore last year, that it is contrary to National dignity and national interest for any Indian to engage or remain in the service of a Government in any capacity whatsoever; a Government that has used the soldiers for the purposes of crushing the National spirit of the Egyptians, the Turks, the Arabs and other nations. The Working Committee has been only deterred from calling out the soldiers and the Civilians in the name of the Congress, because the Congress is not yet ready to support these Government servants who may leave Government service and who may not be able themselves to find means of livelihood. The Working Committee, however, is of opinion that in pursuance of the spirit of the Congress Resolution on N.C.O. it is the clear duty of every Government employee, whether soldier or civilian, who can support himself without Congress assistance to leave such service.

"The Working Committee draws the attention of all Indian soldiers and police to the fact that carding and hand-spinning and hand-weaving afford them, by undergoing training for a brief period, an honourable means for independent livelihood. The Working Committee is further of opinion that the reasons given for the prosecution with reference to the said Karachi Resolution constitute an undue interference with religious liberty."

MAHATMA'S SPEECH.

In proposing the resolution Mahatma Gandhi said it divided itself into two parts. The first part dealt with the Karachi Resolution and was intended to be its confirmation from the national standpoint. And if it was a crime in the Ali Brothers and their fellow-prisoners to have supported the resolution, it was a crime for the speaker and the audience to propose and pass the resolution. He considered it their duty to state their position clearly. It was their duty to inform the Sepoy that it was wrong to help a Government which had forfeited the confidence of the country. The speaker was informed that the resolution was said to be worded cleverly after the fashion of a lawyer so as to avoid the clutches of the law. It was said that like the Khilafat resolution, the present one did not require everyone to tell the Sepoy to lay down arms. He differed from that view. He was of opinion that by the resolution everyone endorsing it told the Sepoy that it was his duty to give up service if only he could support himself otherwise. If his voice could reach the Sepoy he certainly told him that if he believed in his faith whether he was a Hindu or a Musalman or believed in his own country, he should leave the service even if he had to earn his livelihood by breaking stones. One who wanted to be a soldier of India could not be a Sepoy of a Government which had served against India. Those who murdered the innocent men of Jallianwala were no soldiers; they were mere animals. Those who ran no risks, but only killed were again no soldiers but animals. He had, therefore, no hesitation in telling the Sepoy through the audience that he should lose no time in severing his connection with the Government if he cared for his country and religion.

One thing the resolution did not require the people to do namely to carry on secret propaganda. They had ruled out secrecy from their book of Non-Cooperation. They were ashamed to say in secret what they were not prepared to say in public. If therefore the Government held it a crime to recite the creed of Non-Cooperation, he invited them to arrest those who took part in the evening's proceedings. If it was a crime to tell the soldier that it was unlawful for him to serve the Government in terms of his religion and nationalism, he (the speaker) invited the Government to arrest him and those who supported and carried the resolution.

The other part of the resolution pointed out to the soldier the way to an honourable livelihood. It referred to Swadeshi. He asked the audience not to carry that resolution if they did not believe in Swadeshi and the power of the spinning wheel to banish poverty from the land. The resolution told the soldier that he could earn his living by carding and weaving. He verily believed with Maulana Mahomed Ali that they did not need lead and gun powder. Yarn balls were their lead and the spinning wheel was their gun. He said last September that it was possible to gain Swaraj, to redress the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs during the twelve months following if they fulfilled certain conditions. Twelve months had passed but there was no Swaraj. The fault was theirs. They had done much but had not fulfilled the minimum required. He wished to share the blame.

He was sorry that he had not the power of convincing every lawyer that it was wrong to practice before the courts which gave no justice. He was sorry that his *Tapsya* was not enough to carry conviction to every student that it was wrong to belong to Government schools. He knew that he had not been able to convince every man and woman of Bombay that it was sinful to wear anything but Khaddar. But they need not mind him. If the country still carried out the Swadeshi programme during the month Swaraj was a certainly during the year and so was redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs. He adhered to his faith in the spinning wheel. He had no doubt that if and it alone could solve the problem of India's poverty. Its acceptance to him was a test of the reality of Hindu-Muslin unity and from violence. He would not be party to general civil disobedience if they could not fulfil the Swadeshi programme. He would not be satisfied unless Khaddar had become universal. Foreign cloth a rarity. He wanted to see the men and women of Bombay to be dressed in *Khaddar* only. He was told that the sale of *Khaddar* was to the extent of Rs. 18,000 in July Rs. 13,000 in August and Rs. 7,000 in September in Khadi Bhandar. He wanted to see lacs worth of Khadi sold. He wanted to see the spinning wheel at work in every house in Bombay. Bombay had led in the matter of Tilak Swaraj Fund. Let Bombay lead in Swadeshi and gain the privilege of offering general civil disobedience. He had erred in the April of 1919 in hastily embarking on civil disobedience. He was a

(Continued on next page.)

SOVIET RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE MISLED BY FORGERERS

M. LITVINOFF'S REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 12 Noon, Oct. 9.

M. Litvinoff has replied to the British Note of September 20th, which uttered a protest against the Bolshevist intrigues against British interests in Asia. His reply says that the grave charges are based on merely imaginary facts and unchecked, loose information obtained from dubious sources. It is quite obvious that all reports of speeches and utterances quoted in the British Note, have been invented, forged or falsified. M. Litvinoff adds that the Soviet Government feels sure that the British Foreign Office has been misled by a gang of professional forgerers and swindlers.

Since the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, M. Litvinoff's reply goes on to say, the Soviet Government had had no dealings with any Indian revolutionaries, and strict instructions had been issued to the Soviet representatives in Asia to refrain from anti-British propaganda. The Note complains that the attitude of the British Government lately has been far from friendly towards Russia, and declares that when the British Government shows a readiness to adjust the differences in a business-like way, it will find ready response by the Soviet Government. The reply otherwise follows the lines of M. Berzin's statement of September 20.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF

BRITISH COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 12 Noon, Oct. 9.

M. Komlosy, the representative of the Russian Famine Relief Fund in London, has announced the appointment of a British Commissioner, who will cooperate with Dr. Nansen. M. Komlosy did not disclose the name of the Commissioner who, he declared, was of such eminence that the question of guarantees will be no more considered.

SAVE RUSSIA.

DR. NANSEN'S REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Oct. 8.

Dr. Nansen has stated in an interview that the solution of the world problem of unemployment lies in saving Russia from the grip of famine, and that everyone must help. The Soviet Government is sincerely doing everything possible, but it is incapable of saving its people without foreign aid.

RUSSIAN FAMINE

PRIVATE INITIATIVE URGED.

LONDON Oct. 7.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. Oct. 8.

Brussels.—The International Russian Famine Relief Conference has met and eighteen states were represented, including France, Britain, the United States, Germany and China. M. Delacroix, Belgian ex-Premier, presided. The Conference discussed Dr. Nansen's and Mr. Hoover's agreements with the Soviet Government from the standpoints of efficacy of the guarantees obtained and the best means of distribution of supplies.

Afterwards it discussed the advisability of sending the Committee of enquiry to Russia. The speakers strongly favoured private initiative without awaiting official support especially for the relief of the children, and were of opinion that a preliminary enquiry was indispensable before any demand could be made upon respective Governments for intervention on a large scale.

FAMINE HORRORS IN RUSSIA.

DR. NANSEN APPEALS TO GOVERNMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 2 a.m., Oct. 9.

Dr. Nansen in the course of his speech at the National Liberal Club today said that there were from 20 to 30 millions in Russia Hungary and at least 10,000,000 lives were at stake. The American Commission in Russia considered that deaths of from 2 to 3 million persons during the winter were unavoidable and two million tons of food were required costing thirty millions sterling. Dr. Nansen appealed to the Governments to provide five millions now to save the situation.

GOVT. UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

LABOUR ATTITUDE

NOMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 8.

A Conference of the Labour Members of the House of Commons, the Executive of the Labour Party and the Council of the Trade Union Congress, had a stormy discussion at Westminster to-day on the Premier's invitation to Labour to join the Government Unemployment Committee. The Conference decided to send a letter to the Premier, declaring that Labour was prepared to appoint six representatives to explain Labour's proposals *anent* unemployment and to examine the Government's proposals, but not as members of the Joint Committee, which included financiers and employers; and that Labour representatives could not be held responsible for any policy adopted by the Government. The Premier replied that he would meet Labour representatives early next week. The Labour Conference then decided to send a further letter to the Premier, protesting against his not meeting Labour representatives immediately.

The Labour representatives are.—Messrs. R. B. Walker, E. L. Poulton, Sidney Webb, Ramsay Macdonald, Arthur Henderson, and Margaret Bondfield.

INTERNATIONAL ROAD CONFERENCE.

UNIFICATION OF ROAD REGULATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 9-40 p.m., Oct. 8.

Paris.—Twenty-one states including France, Japan, Italy the United States and Britain attended the International Road Conference, which was opened on the initiative of France for the purpose of unifying the road regulations throughout the world

FIRE ON BOARD THE "PORT AUGUSTA."

VERDICT OF COURT OF ENQUIRY.

LONDON Oct. 7.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. Oct. 8.

Capetown.—The Court of Enquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances of the fire aboard the Commonwealth and Dominion liner, "Port Augusta" which arrived at Capetown on September 25th still fighting the fire that had broken out in South Atlantic in the coal bunkers containing coal loaded in New York and Rotterdam, has announced its verdict. The Court found that every endeavour had been made to extinguish the fire and completely exonerated the Captain, the officers and the crew. It declared that the fire arose as the consequence of spontaneous combustion of fine clearfield coal shipped in New York.

Cairo.—The cotton crop up to October 4th gives total of 3,440,000 cantars.

The War Office announces that all the military details including the administrative, technical and departmental staff employed in France and Flanders under the Directorate of Graves Registration, have now returned to England with the exception of a few officers and clerks whose duties terminate at the end of October.

San Francisco.—"Fatty" Arbuckle has been released on bail and has returned to Los Angeles.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF

POLITICAL CONSIDERATION NOT TO STAND IN THE WAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Oct. 9.

Brussels.—The Delegates to the International Famine Relief Conference laid particular emphasis upon the importance of obtaining material and moral guarantees from Russia in return for Government credits. They also stressed the fact that political consideration must be entirely swept aside, as the primary consideration was the humanitarian one.

It was unanimously agreed that the Conference had no intention of foisting any particular form of government upon Russia. There could be no question of any interference with Russia's internal affairs. The delegates are now discussing the following resolutions:—(1) The recognition of former Russian debts by the Soviet. (2) The despatch of immediate relief to Russia. (3) The despatch of a Commission of Inquiry. (4) The saving of Russian children.

POSSITION OF INDIANS IN DOMINIONS.

PROPOSAL FOR A ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MEMORANDUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

A lengthy memorandum has been issued setting forth, the views of the Government of India, regarding the position of Indians in the Dominions, as placed before the Imperial Conference by the representatives of India, in the course of which it is stated that the results of the Imperial War Conference of 1917, and 1918 were embodied in the so-called Reciprocity Resolution which provided as follows:—(1) That each community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities; (2) That facilities should be given for visits and temporary residence, except for labour purposes; (3) That Indians already domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children, provided that not more than one wife and her children should be admitted for each Indian; (4) That the removal of the disabilities to which Indians, already resident in other parts of the Empire, were subjected should be given early consideration from the Indian point of view. The fourth provision was the most important. India was willing to admit into India any citizen of the British Commonwealth. She did not desire to exercise her reciprocal right of exclusion. India again imposed no disabilities on any citizen of the British Commonwealth. She hoped that a reciprocal obligation would be recognised by other communities by waiving her claim to free entry into the Dominions. India hoped to secure fair treatment for Indians who were already domiciled there. For example, as regards South Africa, such expectations were raised by General Smuts himself when he said at the Conference of 1917 "I feel sure and I have always felt sure that once the White community in South Africa were rid of the fear that they were going to be flooded by unlimited immigration from India all the other questions would be considered subsidiary and would become easily and perfectly soluble." The readiness and good-will shown by Canada and Australia in taking steps to carry out the reciprocity Resolution under heads (2) and (3) are gratefully acknowledged. In New Zealand and Newfoundland, Indians are subjected to no disabilities. It is re- that New Zealand should recently [illegible] necessary to pass an Immi- have found it [illegible] be used to restrict gration Act which may [illegible] But it is re- further Indian immigration. [illegible] cognised that such restrictions are [illegible] the terms of the Resolution of 1918 and in passing the Act New Zealand has shown a scrupulous anxiety to respect the obligations imposed by the Resolution. The number of Indians already domiciled in Canada, Australia and New Zealand is comparatively small.

SOUTH AFRICA STILL RECALCITRANT

Heading (4) of the Reciprocity Resolution had reference mainly to the disabilities suffered by Indians domiciled in south Africa where no steps have been taken to remove or in any way alleviate the disabilities which were enumerated in the Memorandum presented by India at the Conference of 1918. On the contrary, the old Transvaal Law 3 of 1885, the repeal of which was then pressed, has been re-enacted by the Union Parliament in a more stringent form so as to prevent even the indirect ownership of fixed property by Indians. The difficulties of the Union Government are recognised. But it has created a painful impression in India that this provision in the Bill which passed as Act 37 of 1919 should have been originally due to the initiative of the Minister of the Interior, who should be included in the enquiry of the Select Committee, which was appointed in March, 1919. It has been found difficult to reconcile this action with the assurance given by the representative of South Africa at the 1918 Conference that the repeal of Law 3 of 1885 would be sympathetically considered by the Union Government.

REVIVAL OF ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION

The anti-Indian agitation in South Africa which had subsided during the War has in the last two years been revived and assiduously organised by the association known as the South African league. The avowed object of this agitation is to repress the Indian settler by every possible means to restrict his trading, to prevent him from acquiring fixed property, to segregate him and if possible to drive him out of the country. The Commission appointed last year by the Union Government, which has recently reported, has found that the so-called Asiatic menace has been greatly exaggerated. Notwithstanding this, the Commission has not recommended any relaxation of the existing restrictive laws and by a majority has recommended that new restrictions should be imposed on the acquisition of land by Indians in Natal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S WARNING.

Now the Government of India desire strongly to impress upon the Imperial Cabinet how unfortunately an anti-Indian policy in any part of the Empire reacts in India itself. The National consciousness of India has been quickned by the part she played in the War, by the new ideas which have emerged as the result of the War and of The Peace Conference, by her position as an original member of the League of Nations and by the advance which she has made in the last few months towards complete self Government.

A BITTER REFLECTION.

It is a bitter reflection that British Indians can be subjected within the British Empire to disabilities from which they would be protected in a foreign country by treaty rights or by the active intervention of His Majesty's Government. For example, the position of Indians in Portuguese East Africa is contrasted with their position in the adjoining provinces of the Union. India cannot understand why the representations of her Government should carry less weight with the Government of a dominion than with that of a foreign power. It is the desire of India to remain a partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations but her own self-respect demands that the partnership should be equal. She cannot be expected to acquiesce in a position of permanent inferiority.

ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS OF EQUALITY

The essential conditions of equal partnership are the admission of British Indians to full rights of citizenship in whatever part of the Empire they are domiciled. It is believed that the only final solution of the controversy which has for so long embittered the relations between India and other parts of the Empire will be found on these lines. The communities of British Indians legally domiciled in the dominions would then be enabled to safe-guard their own interests. But, so long as any such community is not assimilated into the political and economic body of its country of domicile and therefore has no certain means of securing the remedy of its grievances from the Government of that country there can be no termination to this undesirable contention between the different partners in the same commonwealth of nations. On the other hand, in New Zealand and in the Cape Province of the Union (where Cecil Rhodes' policy of equal rights for every civilised man still prevails), there is no Indian question in the sense in which it continually presents itself in countries where Indians do not possess the full citizen's ordinary means of representing his views and interests.

GOVERNMENT'S CLAIM.

The Government of India have already admitted the right of each Dominion to impose such restrictions on immigration as may be necessary to secure the composition of its population on its own lines but they must claim for the Indians already domiciled in any Dominion the full rights of British citizenship. This involves changes in the existing laws of the Dominions which can only be brought about with the consent of a majority of the electorates, a process which necessarily takes time. But the longer the delay in consummating these changes, the more the solidarity of the Empire is weakened and the Government of India, therefore, wish to emphasise this point of view and would submit the resolution appended to this Memorandum, as embodying the case of India for this session of the Imperial Cabinet. But equal partnership must also be based on mutual respect and mutual respect implies mutual understanding. It is believed that the present estrangement is largely due to ignorance on both sides. It is an unfortunate fact that the Indian with whom other communities have chiefly come in contact has been the indentured labourer. A better understanding is [illegible]ficult when, as in South Africa, "coolie" is a synonym for Indian. It is fair to India to say that indentured emigration has for many years been abhorrent to her. It is perhaps scarcely fair to India that a country which deliberately imported cheap Indian labour should protest that the Indian by reason of his low standard of living is an economic menace. However that may be, indentured emigration has now by the efforts of India been ended. Mutual understanding requires that in its place friendly intercourse between the educated classes should be encouraged.

SUGGESTIONS.

The following suggestions are submitted for the consideration of the Imperial Cabinet. (a) The Resolution of 1918 provided for admission on reciprocal conditions for visits or temporary residence. But it is urged that something more is now required than the mere grant of facilities which in practice may be neutralised by irksome delays and formalities. It should be easy for an educated Indian to go to another part of the Empire for a visit or temporary residence as it is for any other British subject.

Further than this it is suggested that intercourse between India and other parts of the Empire should be actively encouraged. The free admission of Indian students to Universities in the Dominions was discussed at the last Conference and the interest which Australia has taken in this question is gratefully acknowledged.

AVENUES OF RAPPROCHEMENT.

Other avenues of rapprochement may be suggested. It is believed for instance that the interchange of Parliamentary deputations, visits of press delegates or chambers of commerce would be productive of great good. While the right of each community to control the composition of its own population is fully recognised, it is hoped that with fuller knowledge, the Dominions would not consider it incompatible with the development of their own civilisations to remove all obstacles in the way of the entry of educated Indians especially those belonging to the professional classes, in the event of a satisfactory solution of the very important question raised in this memorandum not being found at the meeting of the Imperial Cabinet it might be considered whether the subject might not be further discussed at Delhi at a meeting of representatives of the Dominions chiefly concerned and of India. The Government of India have already pointed out that the failure to solve this question on wise and statesmanlike lines may be attended with disastrous consequences to the solidarity of the Empire and it is for this reason that they make the suggestion. They believe that a meeting such as they have suggested held in India during the session of the Indian Legislature might have most valuable results. Nothing but good could result from the visit to India as the guests of India of accredited representatives of the Dominions. It would enable Indians in general and the members of the Legislature in particular better to appreciate the Dominions' point of view. On the other hand the opportunity thus afforded to these representatives of watching the Indian Legislature at work and of a frank interchange of views with the members of that Legislature would, the Government of India are confident, go far towards removing the misunderstanding and misconceptions, which have so largely contributed to the unfortunate position into which a vital problem has been allowed to drift. At the same time it is hoped that the Governments of the Dominions will recognise a more definite obligation for the welfare of the Indians who are already domiciled there.

It is suggested that the submerged Indians who desire to return to their own country should be assisted with free passages. It would be in the interests of everyone to uplift those who remain and make the good citizens of the country of their adoption.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENTS.

A Bill was introduced at the last session of the Indian Legislature which will empower the Governor-General in Council, with the consent of the Governments of the countries concerned to appoint agents in countries where Indian settlers are numerous. It was suggested by Lord Sinha at the Conference of 1918 that the appointment of an agent of the Indian Government at Pretoria would be an advantage both to the Indians in South Africa and to the South African Government. It is hoped that the Governments of the countries concerned will be willing to receive the agents of the Indian Government. Such agents would exercise quasi consular functions. Their chief duties would be to maintain friendly relations, to remove causes of friction, which in many cases, it is believed, are due to misunderstanding, and to work in cooperation with the Government of the country for the general upliftment of the Indian community.

Finally, the Government of India suggest that the Imperial Cabinet should recognise the validity of India's claim in regard to the grant of full rights of citizenship to Indians domiciled in the Dominions by means of the following resolution:—

The Cabinet, while reaffirming the resolution of the conference of 1918 that each community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities, recognises that there is an incongruity between the position of India as an equal member of the British Empire and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some other parts of the Empire. The Imperial Cabinet accordingly recommends, as a matter of the most urgent importance in the interests of the solidarity of the British Commonwealth, the adoption of a policy of removing any disabilities under which such Indians are placed and making them good citizens of their country of domicile by merging in the general body of citizens in whatever part of the Empire they may be lawfully domiciled.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

SIR E. NORTHEY INTERVIEWS INDIAN LEADERS.

PROPOSALS NOT ACCEPTABLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 9-40 a.m. Oct. 8.

Nairobi.—Major-General Sir Edward Northey has interviewed the leading Indians to whom he gave the details of the proposals for a settlement of the Indo-European political differences. The Indians promised secrecy but state that the proposals are not acceptable. Sir Edward Northey will interview the European leaders on October 8th.

RESULT OF INCENDIARISM.

COMPENSATION TO LORD BANDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 9.

Lord Bandon, the Irish Earl whose historical residence, Castle Bernard was burnt down by armed men on June 20th, has been awrded £121,000 sterling as compensation for the destruction of the Castle and £1,500 sterling on account of personal injuries inflicted on him when he was kidnapped.

SELECTION OF BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Oct. 10.

There is considerable speculation as regards selection of British representatives at the Washington Conference. Mr. Balfour, who has been mentioned as the leader of the delegation, has not at present accepted the invitation, but there is every possibility that he will do so. Lord Lee is regarded as certain to be a delegate. Messrs. Churchill and Worthington-Evans are also mentioned; but it is likely that the former will be engaged with the Irish Conference.

Charlie Chaplin has left for New York.

Berlin.—Before the Committee of Investigation into the Oppau explosion, the witness said, according to the "Tageblatt" the fuse of a hand-grenade had been found near the scene of the disaster.

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT SWADESHI.

(Continued from previous page.)

very imperfect human being liable to err. God alone was free from error. But he was knowing enough not to err twice about the same thing. He could not advise civil disobedience without Swadeshi. He knew the science of civil disobedience. He knew its power and its risks. A completely non-violent atmosphere was a nesessity, and it could not be ensured unless the nation had recognised the power of the spinning wheel and settled down to it. If they believed in Swadeshi and its results, he expected to see a spinning wheel at work in every home. He expected all castes and creeds to take up the spinning wheel and Khaddar. He expected princely men to take to Charka and the millhands to take up the spinning wheel. And when they had done that they could safely go to individual soldier and openly ask him to give up his service.

He had found many shedding tears to see him reducing himself to a mere loin-cloth. He could not do otherwise after having witnessed what he had. He wanted no pity for himself but he did want India, if he was to revert to his normal dress, to adopt full Swadeshi. He had visited the ceded districts. It was going through a famine-women were reported to have drowned themselves and their children for want of food. It was not possible for him to wear more clothing than he did after knowing such deep distress.

He would presently put the torch to the pyramid of clothing in front of them. To him it was a symbol of the fire raging in their breasts. This burning was a mere show unless it was a replica of internal fire.

They revered the memory of the Lokmanya. They need not go to his commentary on the Gita to learn Tilak Gita. The speaker could tell them what it was in one word. The first half was supplied by the Lokmanya himself viz. Swaraj is our birthright. He would supply the second half. The spinning wheel is the means to attain it. He was sure that if the deceased had been alive, he would be on the same platform with them. Was he not a lover of Swadeshi? Had he not practised it as it was then practised for years? He the speaker knew that the deceased believed in Non-Cooperation. He certainly donated the country's ability to follow it up. Let them remove the doubt and by complete rehabilitation of Swadeshi establish Swaraj during the year. He invited the Mussalmans who felt so deeply for the Khilafat and the Hindus who felt equally for the vow to take up the spinning wheel and ensure the success of Swadeshi.

MR. K. P. KHADILKER.

Mr. K. P. Khadilker, seconding the resolution, said the resolution had already been passed by the Congress at Calcutta. On account of the doings of the India soldiers at the Jallianwalla Bagh during the Rowlatt Act agitation, the Congress had told the Indian soldiers that they should give up their posts. The Karachi resolution affirmed that. They had not asked the soldiers to give up their places all at once, for the Congress Committees would not be able to feed them. It only asked those soldiers who could earn their livelihood by hand-spinning and weaving to do so at once and give up their employment under the Government. The road to Swaraj had only been pointed out to them by the Ali Brothers by going to jail and let them follow it irresistably. The clothes which they were burning that night represented their sins towards their countrymen for so many years.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, supporting the resolution, said the road to Swaraj was by the way of Charkha. As long as they supported the Government, cooperated with it, they were responsible and a party to its sins. The attitude of some of their countrymen showed that they had not properly understood their duty towards their country.

MOULANA AZAD SOBHANI.

Moulana Azad Sobhani said they must be thankful to the Congress Committee for passing the very resolution for which the Ali Brothers and others of their leaders had been arrested and kept in jail

LALA LAJPATRAI.

Lala Lajpatrai said he could understand one nation being made slave by another and he could also understand that slave nation trying to strike off its fetters by every means in its power. But what he could not understand was that men with eyes open and their senses wide-awake should willingly remain the slaves of a foreign nation for ever. For such men no amount of contempt, no humiliations, and no repression was enough. They deserved all those degradations and more. Wherever the Indians went the finger of scorn was pointed out towards them showing that they were a fallen nation, a nation of slaves. It was said of Indians that they were willing to be a subject-nation. Government by their jugglery had transformed their agitators into "statesmen." (Laughter.) It was not a matter for laughter, it was matter for burning shame. The foreign Government had made their own countrymen go against them and had so made them into "statesmen." It was six or seven months ago in this very city he had made a speech and the "wise" men had abused him. The word was to be in quotation marks. They had called him names and said hard words against him. He admitted he had used very hard words and the last few months had proved to the hilt that every single word of what he had said was true and nothing but true. Their countrymen who, presidents and secretaries of Temperance Associations all over the country, when they found that the Non-Cooperators were doing real work in the direction of weaning the drunkards from the voice spoke against it and at once gave it up, because they did not think it was loyal enough to follow in the wake of the Extremists.

The next act of statesmanship was Swadeshi. When Bengal was crying for Swadeshi and the whole country wanted it their friends had thrown the movement overboard for fear of creating feelings of hatred in the minds of their countrymen against foreigners. So they must give it up.

The third act of statesmanship was that for so many years they were asking for the separation of the functions of judicial and executive and now they had compromised over it also.

The fourth instance of statesmanship was this. They had been saying that repression was no remedy and that it would never bring peace in the country. They quoted as an instance the state of Bengal, where in spite of the greatest repression bomb-throwing and dacoities continued and only stopped after Mahatma Gandhi's principles had spread there. But those of his friends were now advocating repressive measures for the suppression of N.C.O. What could he say of such men? These men should hide their diminished heads for mere shame. The Non-Cooperators might be dreamers and "impatient idealists", but their country needed them, as in fact every country needed such men. But the statesmen who had so much confidence in themselves, what had they done? They did not want even Swadeshi.

He thanked God that there was such a man as Mahatma Gandhi who had taught them to speak the truth, whatever might happen. He had taught them to be fearless, to do what was right, and to speak what was right. He had taught them to fear nothing. For so many years Indians were accustomed to hide their thoughts for fear of Government, but now the day had come when their countrymen were not afraid of speaking the truth. They were not afraid to say that it was a sin for their soldiers to serve a Government which was keeping their country down. He would now say that they had half won the Swaraja. He did not want to flatter any one, but he was thankful to the Almighty that India had a man like Gandhi who was leading them in the right path, teaching them the right thing and also teaching them to speak the truth dressed in a mere *Langoti*. He appealed to his sisters to leave aside the cowardly men who were retarding the progress of their country and follow the right path which leads to both the Jail and Swaraj.

Appealing to the merchants he said that any trade which harmed their country as a whole was not an honest one and must be given up, however much they might suffer. The salvation of their country did not depend on the rich merchants alone, but on the crores of the poor people in this country. He appealed to them to do nothing that was harmful to the good of their countrymen.

The resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously all standing in support of it at the request of Mrs. Naidu.

Mr. Gandhi then got down the platform set a lighted torch to the pyramid of clothes which had been tastefully decorated and amid loud noise of crackers and burst of flames in all directions from the heap the meeting dispersed.

"FATTY" ARBUCKLE

CHARGED FOR VIOLATING PROHIBITION LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 12 Noon, Oct. 9.

San Francisco.—"Fatty" Arbuckle is charged before the Superior Court with manslaughter. The Counsel succeeded in gaining a further postponement for purposes of consultation, but "Fatty" has again been arrested charged with violating Prohibition Law.

RELEASE OF FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 9.

According to Havas Agency, a Paris telegram from Angora announces that the first group of French prisoners of war released by the Kemalists, have departed for Marseilles via Adalia.

NEW JUDGE OF CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

Mr. E. B. H. Panton I.C.S. has been appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court with effect from 11th November vice justice Greaves on deputation with the Committee appointed by the Bengal Government to formulate a scheme for separation of the Executive and Judicial functions in that presidency.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 9.

The imports for September amounted to £87,118,807, being a decrease of £65,638,629 while the exports totalled £55,247,573 or a decrease of £62,208,335, compared with September 1920.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES LA'TOUCHE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 9-40 a.m. Oct. 8.

Sir James La Touche late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and a Member of the India Council is dead.

(Continued from Column 6.)

mittee to India was, in our opinion, necessary, but that they will also be led by the hope that the work can be completed in order that Indians can obtain all the advantages possible of educational and technical facilities of this country.

I, therefore, sincerely hope that you will find it possible, even though your recommendations cannot be complete, to present the report to me which will indicate the provisional conclusions to which you came; the nature and the urgency of problem which you have been studying; the adequacy or otherwise of the existing organisation, designed to deal with it; and the suggestions which you had intended to explore further. I would conclude by asking you to accept and to convey to your colleagues the expression of my thanks for the time and the trouble which you have already expended in the service of the Committee, and my regret that this dislocation of your plans should have occurred."

INDIAN STUDENTS COMMITTEE.

WORK TO BE ABANDONED THIS YEAR.

MR. MONTAGU'S LETTER TO LORD LYTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.
Retd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 8.

The India Office has issued a correspondence between Mr. Montagu and Lord Lytton with regard to the refusal of the Indian Legislative Assembly to vote the expenses of the visit of the Indian Students Committee to India.

Mr. Montagu, writing to Lord Lytton from the India Office on the 4th instant says:—

"I have heard with great regret that the Legislative Assembly of India has refused to pass the supplementary vote of two lakhs submitted by the Government to defray the cost of the visit of your Committee to India. I have anxiously considered what my action in the circumstances, should be.

"When I invited you to accept the Chairmanship of this Committee, and you were good enough to accept my invitation, it never occurred to me any more than it would have occurred to you, that I should have had any difficulty in providing the necessary funds to defray the expenses which might be incurred by the Committee in carrying out the work which I had asked them to undertake, in such manner, time and place as they considered necessary.

NEED FOR A BETTER MACHINERY.

"My experience during the time that I have been Under-Secretary and Secretary-of-State at the India Office, convinced me that we ought to be able to find some better machinery at once, more adequate and more appreciated to help Young Indians to find in this country educational facilities which are of such importance to them. I had every reason to believe that this view was shared not only by the Indian students, but by all Indians who had interested themselves in this matter, and the Legislative Assembly and its predecessor, the Legislative Council. I had further become convinced that it was necessary to secure greater coordination between the machinery in this country and in India; and that this could only be done by investigation, in both the countries, by the Committee which had familiarised itself with the opportunities which were offered, or could be made available, in this country.

INDIAN VISIT, A NECESSITY.

"The terms of reference to your Committee which I had agreed on with Lord Chelmsford's Government required the Committee, among other things, to report on the constitution and the working of the Advisory Committees in India. This fact, and other considerations which I have set out above, clearly necessitated the visit to India, and indeed, we discussed in the Council before the appointment of the Committee whether the work should be inaugurated in India and finished at Home, or begun at Home and completed in India. It was decided that the Committee should start its work in this country, because, as I have said, it did not seem possible to arrange as to how educational opportunities in this country could be made available in India until these opportunities had been fully explored and developed; but of course, I had always understood that the visit to India would be necessary before the Committee could report."

A REBUKE TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

"The action of the Legislative Assembly has created a situation which was not anticipated, because it was one which would not arise in this country. The investigation of administrative problems by means of Royal Commissions and Committees is the function of the Executive, and I do not think that Parliament, although I have often suggested such enquiries, and although it does not always accept their results, has ever failed to vote funds necessary to defray their expenses, or attempted to interfere with the discretion of those, investigating problems as to how they should carry on their work; but, until the relations between the Executive and the Legislature in India have come to approximate more nearly to what they are in this country, and more particularly in the opening sessions of the new legislatures, difficulties of this kind are almost inevitable. I cannot but think that if the Legislature had had experience of the dimensions of the problem, which you and I, who have been in such close consultation, possess, their decision would have been different; but however strongly I disagree, I would be the last to complain of the use by the Legislature of powers which, on my advice, were entrusted to them by Parliament. This is clearly not the occasion upon which the restoration of the vote should or could have been insisted upon. The work, therefore, which you and your colleagues had intended to do in India will have to be abandoned for this year.

MR. MONTAGU'S HOPE.

I desire to express to you my apology for any personal inconvenience to which you and your colleagues may have been put by this decision, and my most profound regret is that the valuable work upon which you were engaged cannot be completed now. If you should decide to abandon the enquiry at this stage and leave me without the benefit of your views and evidence which you have already taken, I could not complain; but I hope very much that you will not think it necessary to take such step. During the last five months you have made the most valuable examination of the questions affecting the interests and well-being of Indians in this country; and it would be deplorable if we could not obtain the advantages of the results of this part of your labours. I am hopeful that if you can see your way to make such report, the Legislative Assembly will not only see more clearly the reasons why the visit of your Com-

(Continued in Column 5.)

WHEN THE PRINCE LANDS.

GENERAL VOLUNTARY HARTAL RECOMMENDED.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

The following resolutions were passed by the Congress Working Committee at Bombay on 5th instant:—(1) the Working Committee is of opinion that on the day of the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, there should be a general voluntary Hartal throughout India and as to the effective boycott of any public welcome to His Royal Highness during his visit to different cities of India the Working Committee leaves arrangements in the hands of the respective Provincial Congress Committees. (2) With reference to the resolution on the Foreign Policy referred specially by the [redacted] guided by considerations more of holding India under subjection than of protecting her borders. (4) That India as a Self-Governing country can have nothing to fear from the neighbouring states or any other state as her people have no designs upon any of them and hence no intention of establishing any trade relations hostile to or not desired by peoples of such states, and that the people of India regard most treaties entered into with the Imperial Government by the neighbouring states as merely designed by the latter to perpetuate exploitation of India by Imperial powers, and would therefore urge the states having no ill-will against the people of India and having no desire to injure her interests to refrain from re-entering into any treaty with the Imperial power. The Committee wishes also to assure the Mussalman states that when India has attained Self-Government her foreign policy will naturally be always guided so as to respect religious obligations imposed upon the Mussalmans by Islam.

Whilst such is the view of the Working [redacted] policy the Committee [redacted] as the opinion [redacted] Congress Committee with [redacted] expressed by the public [redacted] meeting of the latter.

The Committee therefore authorises the Secretary to circulate the opinion to the press a draft prepared for public criticism and for submission to the All-India Congress Committee for adoption.

The next meeting of the Working Committee will be held at Dr. Ansari's bungalow in Delhi on 3rd. November. The next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at Dr. Ansari's bungalow, Delhi, on 4th. November.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

PERSONNEL ANNOUNCED.

SIR IBRAHIM TO PRESIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The *personnel* of the Fiscal Commission is officially announced. The terms of reference are to examine with reference to all the interests concerned in the tariff policy of the Government of India including the question of desirability of adopting the principle of imperial preference and to make recommendations. The *personnel* consists of:—President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla; Vice-President, Mr. J. M. Keynes; Members, Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar, Mr. Ghaneshyamdas Birla, Mr. J. C. Coyajee, Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sir Edgar Holberton, Mr. R. A. Mant, I.C.S., Mr. Narottam Morarji, Mr. C. W. Rhodas and Sir M. De P. Webb. Mr. H. G. Haig, I.C.S. has been appointed Secretary to the Commission and Mr. E. F. Rogers as Assistant Secretary. The Commission will assemble at Bombay in the first half of November completing taking of evidence probably early in March 1922.

THE CULT OF THE CHARKA.

SIR P. C. ROY'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

CHARKA SHALL PROVE THE SALVATION OF OUR PEOPLE.

At the first anniversary of the Sevo Seva Samiti held at Calcutta on 2nd instant Sir P. C. Ray made the following reference to the Charka in the course of his presidential speech:—

I confess when Mahatma Gandhi first promulgated his cult of Charka I looked askance and shook my head. Any one has only to visit the Banga Lakshmi Mills and watch the revolution of the spindles per minute and see what modern machinery can achieve. I must confess I have to revise my estimate of Charka, especially in view of the lessons I have gained from the Khulna Famine. The area which is in the grip of the famine is known as the region of one harvest (Ekaphasaler Desh) the Aman paddy. The peasantry constitute more than 95 per cent. of the population work only for about 3 months in the year and idle away the remaining 9 months. In fact, indolence is the besetting sin of the people of Bengal, Barisal (Backergange) known as the granary of East Bengal, and even the failure of a single crop brings on famine condition. And, as is well-known, it taxed all the energies of Aswini Babu and his co-workers to save them from starvation not long ago. Now the population of Bengal is about 45 millions or 4½ crores. Even if we leave out of consideration 3½ crores and pin our fate on one crore of able and willing workers (men and women), and if they earn only half anna per day by spinning or Re. 1 per month, this would yield us one crore per month or twelve crores rupees earning per year. There is no reason, however, why one should not earn Rs. 2 per month in the above manner. This would add twenty-four crores of rupees to the income of the people. Political economy tells us that one should not waste his time over unproductive undertaking if he can utilise his time more profitably. But here you have to deal with a people who are notorious for their indolence and who have no alternative occupation or industry to fall back upon in time of such dire distress. And I am of opinion that the 'Charka' should prove the salvation of such people. As some of you aware I am intimately associated with more than half a dozen industries in which up-to-date plant and machinary play a prominent part and I have just been dragged from a meeting of the Assam Paper Mills of which my humble self happens to be the Chairman of the Board of Directors and in the flotation of which I have been working hard, so I could not be accused of any undue partiality for home industries on a small scale in contravention of the shibboleths or canons of political economy.

DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE

ALL CONVICTED EXCEPT FOUR

MR. KABUR'S MESSAGE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Oct 8.

The Judgment of the Dharwar Shooting Case was delivered to-day at 11 a.m. Constables were kept at the Court gates. The Congress and Khilafat Committees had issued leaflets requesting people not to attend the Court. Very few persons attended. Armed police were posted in the streets in the town and even the court clerks found admission difficult. About fifty police surrounded the accused and fifty more guarded the court house. The accused were brought to the Court at 10-30 a.m. Police made a clear search of the court house shouting out "*chalawa*", "*chalawa*" meaning get out, get out.

The Judge arrived from the chamber at exactly 11 a.m. He said four of the accused were not guilty and the rest were guilty under various charges. The D. S. P., the Dy. S. P. and the A. S. P. were present in the court. The Judge remarked that he wanted to convict Dabade thanked years but looking to his age (over fifty), he gave him only two years. Dabade thanked him and said he was ready to take three years. After the Court rose the accused were hurried out, were handcuffed for the first time to-day. Long cotton cord was tied to the handcuffs of all the accused. They looked remarkably cheerful and with one loud voice they cried out "Gandhi Maharaja Ki Jaya". Off they went singing, national song with light heart as usual. This was sight for gods to look on.

Strong rumours are afloat in the town that the District Officers including the District Magistrate and the Sessions Judge are leaving Dhatwar to-day and again the whole situation will be in the hands of subordinates. Shivalingappa still continues city Sub-Inspector. There are strong rumours that another batch of prominent Congress workers are shortly to be involved under section 124A. The morale of public is not in the least sahken.

The following is the message given by Mr. Kabur who is sentenced to three years rigorous imprimonment: "Stand fast, follow up Mahatma Gandhi to your best utmost. It is a war against Sataric brute force. The suffering of the innocents will hasten the day. Work, work with heart within and God overhead. We are sure to win the day. *Vande Mataram.*"

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge with grateful thanks, through your esteemed columns the following further contributions:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, 2nd Instalment	500	0	0
Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Seth Purshottam Vishram Moolji and Seth Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Trustees of Seth Kanji Moolji	200	0	0
A sympathiser through Mr. Bapubhai B. Desai	100	0	0
A sympathiser through Mr. Bapubhai B. Desai	10	0	0
"Staff of Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Dharamsey Morarji and Co," 2nd Instalment .	37	8	0
Mr. S. R. Shenai, "In memory of my late brother Krishna R Shenai	25	0	0
A sympathiser, "In memory of his late wife"	10	0	0
Mr. R. K. Torgad	6	8	0
Mr. N. V. Shevde	2	0	0
Through the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle":—			
Mr. Narsidas Jekisondas ...	100	0	0
Messrs Gamanlal B. Bhagat and Hasmanlal B. Bhagat ...	20	0	0
Bhagat Family, Santa Cruz ...	10	0	0
Mr. Ratilal Chunilal Shah, Vile Parle	5	0	0
Mr. S. S. Mardeshwar ...	5	0	0
Messrs A. Husein and Co. ...	100	0	0
Mr. Chhotubhai K. Desai ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Sharadabai Gokhale ...	10	0	0
"Habit"	15	0	0
Mr. Ruttonji F. Khambatta ...	5	0	0
A Parsi lady (in sacred memory of her late brother Pirojsha ...	25	0	0
Total	1,191	0	0

C. MUKHERJEA,
Representative,
Khulna Famine Fund,
C/o ANAND & CO.,
23, Medows Street,
Bombay, 7-10-21.

INDIAN RAILWAYS

EXPORT CREDIT SCHEME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Oct. 8.

With reference to the Export Credit scheme, the "Railway Gazette" suggests that arrangements might be made by the Cabinet through the India Office whereby the Indian railways should be granted immediately credit to make up twelve millions sterling, by which amount the budget allotment for the Indian railways for 1921-22 fell short of the amount asked by the railways. The "Gazette" points out that such a scheme would serve a double purpose, namely, by effecting the urgently needed improvements on the Indian railways, and by reducing unemployment at home.

PARIS RAILWAY COLLISION.

28 BODIES RECOVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Paris.—Twenty eight bodies have been recovered from the wreckage of the suburban train which dashed into the rear of another yesterday during the "rush" hour. In many cases fragments of clothing and jewellery were the only clue to identity. The signalman has been arrested on the charge of showing signal in the tunnel as "Clear." This disaster following upon numerous others since the war has caused an outcry against the insecurity of railway travelling in France and the Government will be interpellated immediately the Chamber reassembles.

RECONSTRUCTING DEVASTATED AREAS

FRANCE AND GERMANY TO COOPERATE.

LONDON Oct. 7.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. Oct. 8.

Berlin.—M. Loucheur and M. Rathenau have signed the protocol declaring that France and Germany desire to co-operate in the reconstruction of the devastated regions in France. Arrangements have been made for the largest possible supplies of Machinery, implements and raw materials. Consignments will be effected by both sides through private organisations and the total value of the supplies until May 1st 1926 must not be in excess of seven milliard gold marks with reservation. The supplies must be used only for the purposes of reconstruction. The execution of the protocol will be supervised by a commission of three, namely, a Frenchman, a German and one other chosen by mutual agreement or by the Swiss President.

AMERICAN NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

EASIER CREDIT FACILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. at 7 a.m. Oct. 9.

New York.—Mr. Hover, Secretary of Commerce to-day addressed the American Export Manufacturers' Association. He said that national industry had entered upon a period of easier credit which was marked by the rise in the price of the bonds and the decrease in the Federal Reserve and the interest rates generally. It must not however be thought that the country was on the threshold of a boom. The return of economic stability was still remote and there was little hope of Foreign Trade in America or any other country becoming normal while violent fluctuations in foreign exchanges continued. Steps to secure some stabilization of the German Mark must take priority before stability in any European Country was possible

ABOLITION OF MUNITIONS BONUS.

DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The industrial peace is threatened by the dispute between the Engineering Employers and the workers on the abolition of the Ministry of Munitions' wartime bonus representing a loss of about ten shillings per week on the present earnings in addition to the six shillings reduction a few months ago. A Conference of delegates of Engineering Trades Unions to-day decided to take ballot of the Members on the Employers proposal to remove bonus in three instalments. Nearly a million workers are concerned while an equal number are involved in a similar dispute with regard to Munitions Bonus for the Shipbuilding Employees who belong to the same Federation as the Engineering Employees. Thus nearly two million men are involved in the outcome of the negotiations.

INDUSTRIAL SLUMP.

REDUCTION IN WAGES OF SHIPYARD WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 9-40 p.m., Oct. 8.

The Court which was formed under the Industrial Courts Act to consider the war time increases granted to the shipyard workers, has decided that the increases forty-five and thirty-five per cent should be reduced to ten per cent owing to slump in industry. It is expected that the reductions will revive the demand for new ships

SUCCESS OF U. P. PROVINCIAL LOAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

The first United Provinces provincial loan has been a great success, over 180 lakhs having been subscribed.

AERIAL NAVIGATION IN THE EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Oct. 8.

Air-Commodore Brooke-Popham delivered an interesting lecture to the Royal Aeronautical Society on "Aerial Navigation in the East". He dealt largely with the new desert air route from Cairo to Baghdad, and told how the original survey party in cars mapped out the route so that now a pilot starting journey sees from aloft the ribbon-like guide to the destination stretching away into the desert. Air-Commodore Brooke-Popham emphasised the prominent part played by the wireless in the survey work, while the Air Force improved British prestige among the natives.

Dealing with the difficulties in tropical climates, he said that the sudden changes of temperature in the desert were very disturbing; the wastage of the propellers was huge, because they split owing to heat and damage from small stones when machine was taxing on the ground; and petrol was a heavy expense owing to evaporation due to the carelessness of natives. However, if extra radiators were fitted Air-Commodore Brooke-Popham considered that there should not be much engine trouble owing to the climate in Egypt or Mesopotamia.

NEW AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct 6.
Recd. 12 a.m., Oct. 8.

Melbourne.—Sir Joseph Cook has been appointed Australian Commonwealth High Commissioner in London.

MRS. BESANT ON ALI BROTHERS.

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

Mrs. Besant's paper the "New India" has for some time been inciting Government to put an end to the non-co-operation agitation as conducted by the Ali Brothers and others says the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Now that the Brothers have been arrested the "New India" attacks Mahatma Gandhi for giving them "a character certificate." The Mahatma said—"As brave and strong men they had tried to put before the audience what they felt in all questions, but they had at the same time disciplined their strength and bravery to such an extent as not to misguide their hearers." Commenting on this the "New India" remarks—"Public opinion differs very much from this estimate. Really speaking the danger of Hindu-Moslem unity had started from them who talked without reserve of Afghan invasion to free India from bondage, of the duty of Indians to go to the aid of half-civilised hordes and of the equal duty of Muslims to slay Hindus who dared to stand up against such an invasion. If this is not violent speaking then perhaps there is another word for it."

* * * *

We challenge Mrs. Besant's right to speak in the name of Indian public opinion. Surely Indians have not made this alien propagandist the custodian of their conscience and the leader of public opinion. We all know how she charged some of our youth with having accepted German money to foster conspiracies against the British Raj. We know how she has suddenly changed her attitude towards the Reforms which she at first denounced, but now adores. The Ali Brothers have suffered for their country; and they have since their release worked with a man whose transparent honesty of purpose cannot be doubted even by his worst enemies. Mahatma Gandhi has told his countrymen that he has no doubt of their innocence, and his countrymen prefer to accept his opinion. The Ali Brothers had been interned for an offence the real nature of which was known only to the Bureaucracy. It was whispered that they had been party to a conspiracy against British rule in India. But had not a similar charge been brought against Mrs. Besant herself? In her dramatic harangue delivered on the eve of her internment (June 12th, 1917) she had said:—

"I know that some post cards with my portrait, purporting to come from Germany and said to be seditious, have been sent to friends. . . . They may have been fabricated in Germany, or by the C.I.D. here, but I have nothing to do with them."

Could not the same thing be said about the charge of conspiracy against the Ali Brothers? And, indeed, if the Government could prove their case, why were they not prosecuted in court? And what did Mrs. Besant herself say of them in her Congress address of 1917:—

"It is with deep sorrow that we record the non-release of the Muslim leaders, Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. For three and a quarter long years they have been withdrawn from public life, and condemned to the living death of internment. To high-spirited and devoted patriots, no punishment could be more galling or exasperating. Even had they sinned deeply, the penalty has been paid, and we, who believe in their innocence and honour them for their fidelity to their religion, can only lay at their feet the expression of our affectionate admiration, and our assurance that their long-drawn-out suffering will be transmuted into power, when the doors are thrown open to them, and they receive the homage of the Nation."

* * * *

So in 1917 Mrs. Besant considered them to be "high-spirited and devoted patriots" in whose innocence she had faith. But now when their "long-drawn-out suffering has been transmuted into power" she turns back and charges them with having "talked without reserve of Afghan invasion to free India from bondage, of the duty of Indians to go to the aid of half-civilised hordes and of the equal duty of Muslims to slay Hindus who dare to stand up against such an invasion"! And this at a time when because of their arrest they cannot give a suitable reply to silence this campaign of calumny! Can inconsistency go further and should not this action be called a real masterpiece of melancholy meanness? Let the country which Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali have so devotedly served judge.

KARACHI PROSECUTION

SADHUS TO INITIATE SATYAGRAH

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

Swami Vicharnand Sarswati of Dehradun came down to Karachi to pay homage to his Holiness the Jagat Guru Shri Shankaracharya and interview the Ali Brothers and his other friends also. He has taken permission to initiate Satyagraha under the auspicies of the Sadhu Sabha exclusively by Sadhus, regarding the Karachi Khilafat Conference resolution which is based the leaders' prosecution. He also delivered two lectures on the present situation and stated as the basis of religion under the auspicies of the Karachi District Congress Committee on the Iddgah Maidan where thousands of people including ladies, Hidnu and Muslim attended.

The Second meeting was marked with surpassed enthusiasm and a shower of foreign clothes by people on swamiji.

ARREST OF COIN COUNTERFEITER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Oct. 7.

The city Kotwal has effected a smart-capture of a counterfeit coiner with his crucible and other coining apparatus and a large number of finished coins, mostly eight anna pieces. The accused is under trial in the court of the City Magistrate.

EXPLOSIONS IN JAPANESE STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., Oct. 9.

A Singapore telegram says that the Japanese steamer "Ceylon Maru" bound for Calcutta from Japan via Java has reported by wireless, occurrence of several explosions in her bunkers. The fire is under control. Three of the crew have been injured.

HUNGER STRIKE IN BAREILLY JAIL.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 7.

The following telegram has been sent by Maulvi Roumukhan Nais Dataoli Inteza miruhn Nadwa to Maulvi Hamid Abased reported to be hunger strikining in Bareilly Jail.

"Islam prohibits starving oneself to death."

SUCCESS OF SWADESHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From the editorial notes in to-day's issue it appears that Sir Surendranath is indulging in the delusion that the present Swadeshi movement is ephemeral, Loyalty to the official role requires such assertions as a matter of policy. But it may be that he may be really ignorant of the progress of the present Swadeshi movement in the country. This time the people have not acted merely on the impulse of the moment but there is a definite tendency established in favour of Khadi. Apart from the evidence of statistics, the thing is apparent even to the naked eye. Our concern now is not the success of the Khadi propaganda but a complete boycott of foreign cloth within a month or so and a thorough rehabilitation of our spinning and weaving industries. With this end in view we should wear khadi and see that our friends and relations do the same. We should show the same personal interest that we show in matters most vital to our existence. I submit the following suggestions:—(1) In the oppressive heat of October and November venison, alpaca, surge and such other clothes are outrageous and should be consigned to the bonfire. (2) In the Devali clearance sales, let no foreign cloth, however cheap be thrust on us.

(3) One English firm while reporting to its home principals poor business in piece goods expects a demand in the coming marriage season. Beware of that marriage season and save others from its snares.

(4) Let the example of Dakor be imitated by other Hindu temples in vindication of Shri Shankaracharya's dignity and let each temple keep some charkhas which devotes may work while in the sacred precincts.—Yours, etc.

DHANVANTRAI SAKARLAL THAKORE,
9 Dorsal House, Lalbag, Bombay.

Atlantic City.—Mr. Norris, Governor of Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, in the course of his speech to-day said that America could better afford to wipe off Europe's indebtedness than to see Europe go bankrupt or ruin America's foreign market.

GAZETTE OF INDIA:—

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPT.

Mir Shakar Khan of Baluchistan has been deprived of his titles of Khan Bahadur and O. B. E. in consequence of misconduct.

The appointment of Mr. Shinco Imai as Consul General for Japan is provisionally recognised. Vice-Consulate for Japan at Rangoon is raised to Consulate and Mr. Toki Toshi Fuchi is recognised as the Consul for Japan at Rangoon.

Major H. H. Thorburn I.M.S. is posted as civil surgeon, Quetta.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. M. Turner and Mr. G. E. Hodges are confirmed as Assistant Financial Advisers, Military Finance.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Major S. J. Bhathena, I.M.S., temporarily serves under the Bombay Government.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. Garton is appointed Assistant Controller, Surplus Stores, Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. J. O'Council, Director, Telegraph Engineering, Northern Circle is granted ten months leave from 25th November 1921 and is to be relieved by Mr. W. S. Sharpe.

R. AND A. DEPARTMENT.

Lt. G. Bomford and Captain G. W Gemmell have been appointed Assistant Superintendents, Survey of India.

Mr. C. G. Freke acts as Director-General, Commercial Intelligence vice Mr. Lindsay.

WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS FROM OUDH RENT BILL COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 7

A communique alluding to the withdrawal of five members from the Select Committee on Oudh Rent Bill states that these members withdrew because the majority of the committee felt that the hereditary rights on tenants should be conferred only with the consent of talookdars in view of the pledge given publicly. The communique also mentions several far-reaching concessions made by the committee including entire elimination of the section relating to undesirable tenants and power to statutory tenants to make wills, etc.

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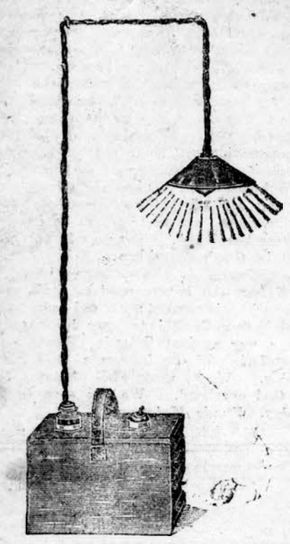

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REPRESSIVE LAWS' COMMITTEE

LALA LAJPATRA'I CRITICISM

The following is the concluding portion of Lala Lajpatrai's article in the "Tribune," on the report of the Repressive Laws Committee, the first portion of which appeared in our issue of Thursday (October 6):—

In my last article I showed how Indian members of the Committee who were once members and leaders of the Indian National Congress, have now been suddenly seized with virtues which they never possessed; and how they charge the non-co-operators with things which they have all along done and taught the country to do, and which practically form the foundations of the movement of Swaraj or self-government. The charge relating to the importation of "religious prejudice" in 'recent appeals' is absurd and false. Never was was a movement for freedom so free from appeals to religious prejudice as the present Non-Cooperation movement is, unless the whole Khilafat movement is stigmatized as one based on prejudice. That might well be the view of the Hindu and Christian members of the Committee. Do Messrs. Bhurgr' and Shamb Din also think so? Is Khilafat then only a prejudice? The members say that "with its religious aspect the Committee have nothing to do." But so far as the Muhammadans are concerned that is the chief aspect of it: To avoid the 'religious aspect' and then to charge those who are chiefly concerned with that aspect with having imported religious prejudice is a novel way of arguing a thing which was reserved for the brilliant intellects of the Committee. The only basis on which we can appreciate the document is that the members care more for reforms than for the liberty of the subjects or for the attainment of Swaraj. The clue to the motive behind the report is furnished by the remark that "substantial support is necessary for Government to meet the Non-Cooperation movement, which is the great obstacle to the successful working of the Reforms recently introduced." It is a plain confession of the impotence of the Government and the Moderate party, to meet Non-Cooperation by argument, and by propaganda. What they require is repression and repressive laws. Looked at from that point of view the reasons and the recommendations of the Committee are perfectly intelligible, though in places they are hopelessly contradictory and fallacious. The latter characteristics are due to the anxiety of the Indian members to keep up appearances of Liberalism. Subject to that observation, the document is almost at par with the report of the Rowlatt Committee.

From the point of view of a foreign bureaucracy determined to preserve their domination at any cost and under any circumstances, this report as well as the report of the Rowlatt Committee are quite reasonable and understandable, but judged by Indian standard and by the standard of democratic rule, the last one is as much of an anarchism and reactionary as the other was. The car of liberty cannot proceed even at a low pace, without those riding in and running it taking some risks. In a living movement for freedom, you cannot proceed a step without taking some risks of disorder. These risks, however, must be taken and met with in the ordinary way without resort to general repression and general repressive laws. We have it on the authority of Mr. Ambika Charan, a shining light of the Moderate party, an ex-president of the Congress, that "if anarchism has in every age and in every country failed to achieve the salvation of any people, repression has likewise nowhere succeeded in restoring peace and order. (Hear, hear)." Both Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. J. Chadhri were present when this sentiment was uttered, and I presume they approved of it. Referring to the then prevailing conditions (1908) Mr. Mozumdar added with a clear foresight into the future: "and in this country repression has so far succeeded in converting prison-houses into martyrdoms" (Cheers.) "How long oh! how long will this intolerable state of things continue" asked he. Well may some one say "As long as there are Indians ready to justify foreign rule and support it with their intellects and hearts—as long as the intellects of Banerjea's, Sapru's and Chaudhri's can be enlisted for the maintenance and support of such law and order as a foreign bureaucracy deems necessary for the continuance of their domination".

The present Non-Cooperation movement in India is only an extended and enlarged phase of the passive resistance movement inaugurated and conducted by Mr. Gandhi in South Africa. The Committee have quoted Mr. G. K. Gokhale in support of [illegible] recommendations with regard to the retention of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, on the statute book, in order to meet, check and defeat Non-Co-operation. I may also quote Mr. Gokhale in support of the principles on which the Non-Cooperation movement is being conducted and guided by Mahatma Gandhi. Speaking of the passive resistance movement of South Africa he asked:—

"What is the passive resistance struggle? It is essentially defensive in its nature, and it fights with moral and spiritual weapons. A passive resister resists tyranny by undergoing suffering in his own person. He pits the soul force against brute force; he pits the divine in man against the brute in man; he pits suffering against oppression, pits conscience against might; he pits faith against injustice; right against wrong."

The Committee do not recommend the entire repeal of Regulation III of 1818. It is to remain in full force in the North-West Frontier Province, though Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru was once of opinion "that the very existence of this Act upon the statute book is an anarchism, more particularly when you remember that in no parts of the British Empire other than India, does there exist upon the statute book of any country, a statute like the one the repeal of which we are pressing for before you. The spirit of the whole statue, I submit, is against the very first principles of English jurisprudence and it is opposed to all the traditions of English constitution. I would go further and say that it constitutes a very great menace to our liberty. It stands hanging over our heads like the sword of Damocles." The reader may as well read and digest the speeches of Mr. Hasan Imam and Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu in the same report. These speeches were made in the worst days of the Bengal revolutionary movement when Mr. John Morley was the Secretary of State for India.

Yet, Dr. Tej Bahadur and Mr. J. Chaudhri now sign a report which recommends the retention of Regulation III of 1818 for preventing "internal commotion" in the N.-W. F. Province with the added testimonial in favour of the Government that the restrictions imposed under the aegis of this law have never been of "a penal or even irksome character" in the past.

The Committee does not recommend the wholesale repeal of Regulation III of 1818 nor of the corresponding regulations of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

As regards the Act of 1850 and 1858, it leaves it to legal experts to find out how the reservations in connection with the above-mentioned Regulation are consistent with their repeal.

Thus of the older statutes there are only 2 Regulations and 2 Acts, all of an entirely obsolete nature and inapplicable to conditions of to-day, the repeal of which is recommended.

The recommendation for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act is not one for which any credit is due to the Committee because not even the Government of which Dr. Sapru is a member could dare to enforce it. The Defence of India Act goes out by force of circumstances. The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act which Mr. J. Chaudhri once stigmatised as "a measure of first-rate coercion for suppressing the expression of public opinion" is retained, and so also the worst part of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 which the Bengali leaders always denounced in unmeasurable terms. This was in accordance with a doctrine which Mr. A. C. Majumdar once propounded in agreement with Mr. J. Chaudhri and Mr. (now Sir) S. N. Banerjea that "where there is a rupture between a settled Government and its people, the presumption is against the latter."

The Committee have also denounced the boycott of foreign cloth as likely to lead to disorder, a view which never occurred to Mr. J. Chaudhri during the fateful years of 1905 to 1911, when he, in the words of his leader Mr. Ambika Charan Majumdar believed "that every pie that you spend on a foreign article is a robbery of the limited resources of the country."

Such are thy Gods Oh Israel! Amen!

PANCHGANI HOME.

BUTCHER'S COMPLAINT.

(Before Mr. Justice Pratt in the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court.)

Shanker Annaji and others, (petitioners) v. (1) King-Emperor (2) Dr. S. B. Vakil, (opponents.).

The petitioners in this case were butchers doing business at Panchgani. The second opponent has been for some time past in charge of a hospital for consumptives called "Dalkeith" at Panchgani and he was also the President of the Panchgani Municipality. The petitioners supplied mutton to the said hospital. The butchers had to obtain a license from the Municipality, and the Municipality also fixed the price which the butchers were permitted to charge for the meat sold. The rate of mutton in 1919 was four annas per lb. Thereafter the petitioners had on several occasions requested the second opponent, as President of the Municipality, to increase the rate. The petitioners alleged that in January 1920, the Municipality had, at the instance of the President, wrongfully suspended their licenses. The Magistrate convicted the petitioners and ordered each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 51. The petitioners appealed to the Sessions Judge of Satara, but their appeal was dismissed and the conviction upheld. The petitioners being aggrieved applied to the High Court in revision. The application was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah. The Chief Justice was of opinion that the application should be summarily rejected. But as Mr. Justice Shah thought that it should be admitted, the matter was referred to Mr. Justice Pratt.

Mr. Coltman with Messrs. Kanga and Sayani appeared for the petitioners.

His Lordship was of opinion that the statement in respect of which the petitioners had been charged, was highly defamatory, in that the accused had imputed the receipt of bribes to the President of the Municipality. The imputation was that the complainant had sold his car to Karim at a very excessive price, and that shortly after he had raised the price at which Karim was entitled by his license to sell mutton, viz., to six annas per lb. In order to establish the offence it was sufficient to say that the facts imputed were not substantially true. The lower courts had found that the car was not sold at an excessive price, and that the price of mutton had been raised before the sale took place. There was thus no foundation for the imputation of bribery. The courts had also held that there was want of good faith, in the sense that the statements in the petition to the Commissioner had been made without due care and attention. There was no other view possible but that the petitioners had been actuated by a desire to take revenge upon the complainant for having deprived them of their means of livelihood. The facts found showed that as a matter of fact not only was there no good faith on the part of the petitioners, but express malice. His Lordship accordingly rejected the application for revision.

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Bombay 26 September 1914.
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Bombay, 21st August 1914.
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(Sd.) J. ROSS, M. P. S., F, R. M. S,
Analyst,
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Literature and Art.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

The Revolt of the East by Bernard Houghton published by S. Ganesan and Co. Price Re. 1 and As. 8.

Mr. Bernard Houghton, a retired civilian, is one of those few Englishmen in whom the tropical Indian sun has not dried the milk of human kindness. His sympathy for the Indian people has enabled him to see the Non-Co-operation movement in its proper perspective, not as the work of some splenetic agitators but as a huge moral movement with tremendous potentialities for the good of the world.

Many critics have attacked the Non-Co-operation movement piecemeal, and even the best amongst them have pronounced it a movement of shreds and patches. They forget that the movement is not so much a programme or a creed as an attitude of the mind. It is the reply of a self-conscious and self-respecting nation to the century-old insolence of bureaucratic imperialism, culminating in the Punjab Tragedy. The author quarrels with its name and rightly calls it the Indian Revolt—a revolution in the mind of India.

The author mercilessly attacks the moderate position and exposes their fallacies. They consider India that is, themselves securely planted on the road to self-government. They forget Seeley's historical maxim that the longer a nation is tied to the apron-strings of another, the more unselfreliant it becomes. Col. Wedgwood was right when he said that the Indians had become unselfreliant. It, therefore, follows, and we have to believe it unless proof to the contrary is forthcoming, that progressive realisation of self-government is a contradiction in terms.

The question of the withdrawal of boys from government-controlled schools and colleges has been discussed *ad nauseam*. When, however, the Congress adopted the Non-Co-operation resolution it could least afford, to keep the plastic, impressionable youth of the nation under influences, which it considered anything but healthy. State education is always wooden; and schools and colleges are always, in a sense, propaganda centres, not only in subject countries, but also in free ones. Thus as the author points out, in Japan they maintain the cult of the Mikado, and in Germany under the Kaiser they aught to reverence him and the army. The Non-Co-operation movement is not, need not be, anti-cultural. After all, the universities do not possess the monopoly of culture. As Col. Wedgwood narrated at Shantaram's chawl, Mr. H. G. Wells said to him that it was not so much the universities as Mr. Bernard Shaw and himself that were educating the youth of England.

In the following words the author emphasises the essential significance of the movement:

"Further, since the mind is not made in water-tight compartments, the qualities called forth in the present struggle will not be bound by the political aims.....In science, in literature, in art, in poetry, in all the manifold branches of human knowledge, must they make their influence felt. The present movement is the wind heralding the dawn of the Indian Renaissance when India will astonish the world by the brilliance of her intellect, and perhaps change by her teaching the destiny of mankind. Three hundred millions, educated and free, can do much."

The unfortunate divorce between social and political liberalism in this country would make one hesitate to subscribe to the author's optimism. The tacking of the anti-untouchability item to the Non-Co-operation programme, however, gives us the hope that Mahatamaji's teachings and the magic of his personality would make our countrymen realise the true inwardness of the movement to which they have so passionately attached themselves.

INDIAN FREEDOM.

Indian Independence—The Immediate Need by C. F. Andrews. Published by Ganesh and Co., Madras.

Shall we suddenly break loose from the fetters that bind us or shall we look to our rulers for deliverance from this yoke of subjection?—that is the question that has been vexing many a mind in these soul-stirring times. On the one hand, we see revered saints and leaders of the people demanding immediate Swaraj; on the other hand are men of undoubted sincerity, like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Sastri, who believe that the way to Home Rule lies through Reformed Councils and proclamations, through gifts and concessions from our European rulers. Between these two conflicting factions, we are often at a loss to know which cause to espouse, but Mr. Andrews' "Indian Independence—the Immediate Need" decides the question for most of us.

In this little book, Mr. Andrews tells us in a neat concise way why immediate independence should be the goal of all true Indians. His reasoning impresses one all the more, inasmuch as but a short time ago, he was a National Liberal himself; but by strenuously thinking over this question has renounced his former beliefs, and joined the opposite camp.

His argument may be briefly stated thus:—Seeley in his "Expansion of England" says: "If the feeling of a common nationality began to exist in India only feebly, if without inspiring any active desire to drive out the foreigner, it only created a notion that it was shameful to assist him in maintaining his dominion, from that day almost, our Empire would cease to exist." Does not this passage, says Mr. Andrews, explain the psychology of the present movement? Have we not seen just this feeling of a common nationality created throughout India? Have not men begun to feel that it is shameful to assist the foreigner in maintaining his dominion? Surely may we not then hope that "Swaraj may be even now knocking at our very door, and that it is we ourselves and not the British who are shutting it out?"

To quote Seeley again, "Subjection for a long time to a foreign yoke is one of the most potent causes of national deterioration." Therefore, Mr. Andrews says, every year that India remains under British rule spells more and more national deterioration. God knows we have deteriorated enough. The Reform Act might bring a certain measure of responsibility, but the fatal dependence on England still lurks beneath it. "Is there any way of getting rid of the spirit of subjection except by standing out unmistakably on the side of freedom? Can doles of Home Rule, meticulously meted out at the will of the rulers create a new inner vital force? This would be my own inner questioning of the conservative process, and the doubt in my mind has been so great that I have most gladly turned to the other prospect. There, in Mahatma Gandhi, we have a volcanic personality, a moral genius of the first order who has revealed to us all the hidden power of a living freedom from within, who has taught us to depend not on any external resources but on ourselves. My whole heart goes out to his appeal; and I have a great hope that, along this path, independence will be reached at last."

G. I. B.

AMERCIAN POLICE.

'AMERICAN POLICE SYSTEMS".—By Raymond B. Fosdick, (The Century Co., New York).

Mr. Fosdick's book is one of the many useful publications undertaken by the Bureau of Social Hygiene. It is a companion volume to the author's earlier publication about the "European Police System." At the invitation of the Bureau, the author took up the study of the police system in the American States, visiting in the course of his studies 72 cities from Boston to Los Angles over a period of two years. There are evidences in the book that every phase of police administration, including the overwhelming prevalence of crime in the United States as compared with other countries, the bad environment from which the Americas police machinery has been evolved and its breakdown due to political influences and the methods and practices of police work, is throughly dealt with.

The American problem is set out with thoroughness, and the conclusions of the author, which are based on first class data cannot but carry conviction that "the police of an American city are faced with a task such as European police organizations have no knowledge of." Fundamental divergencies in national conditions, customs and psychology render the efficient policing of the country difficult and to these may be added the evils engendered by political and ethnological conditions. America contains more heterogeneous elements than are to be met with in any other part of the world. "The population of American cities is heterogeneous to an extent almost without parallel," says the author, and he gives figures to show how many American city has by for the greater percentage of foreign-born population compared to London or Paris, Berlin or Vienna. There is also another factor in the States, which it will not do to ignore, i.e., the presence of the Negroes. Their percentage ranges from 9.5 per cent. in some cities to as many as 53 per cent. in others. Now homogeneity, it will be admitted simplifies the task of Government.

"Long-established traditions of order and standards of public conduct, well understood customs and practices which smooth the rough edges of personal contact, a definite racial temperament and a fixed set of group-habits by which conflicting interests are more readily comprehended and adjusted—in short, social solidarity and cohesiveness which come only from a common language and a common heritage—all these factors," rightly observes Mr. Fosdick, "So interwoven in French and English community life and so essential in facilitating the maintenance of law, are utterly unknown in many of the towns and cities of the United States." On the contrary, the States teem with places where the population is hopelessly mixed up. To mention only one instance,—which can be duplicated many times—in a single word in St. Louis, there were 990 Austo-Hungarians, 830 Irish, 2301 Germans, 2527 Italians, 7534 Russians, and 439 Roumanians—all of them foreign-born—in addition to 14067 native residents of foreign parentage and 1602 negroes. The official census proclamation of 1920 in New York City was printed in 22 languages. This illustration will suffice to show the complexity of the problem of nationality that the American police are called upon to grapple with.

Besides all this, there is little respect among the people for law and order. "With all its kindliness and good nature," says Mr. Fosdick, "the temper of our communities contains a strong strain of violence. We condone violence and shirk its punishment. We lack a high instinct for order. We lack a sense of the dignity of obedience to restraint which is demanded for the common good. We lack a certain respect for our own security and the terms upon which civilized communities keep the peace." Yet the Americans enjoy much greater freedom from restraints of all kinds than the "Mild Hindus" of India, as the people of this country are generally described in Americanese. The law's delays are even more proverbial, and as President Taft once said, the administration of criminal law in America was a disgrace to civilisations and the prevalence of crime and fraud was due largely to the failure of the law and its administration to bring criminals to justice. So much so that the wonder was not so many guilty men escaped as that any guilty men were ever convicted.

Inspite of all these drawbacks the American police undoubtedly compare more favourably with the Indian police, which is perhaps a more conscious organic growth. There is, in the world, a people hardly more law abiding and peace-loving than Indians. But if ever the dark deeds of the Indian police, which rarely come to light, come to be recorded, it will be found that the defects of the American police, described in Mr. Fosdick's book, pale into insignificance. There is much in the book that deserves to be carefully read and digested by students of Indian police reform.

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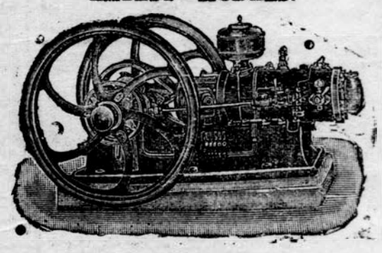

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.